



Class E 178

Book . 2
. P 62

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"Things that address the ear are lost and die in one short hour,
But that which strikes the eye lives long upon the mind."

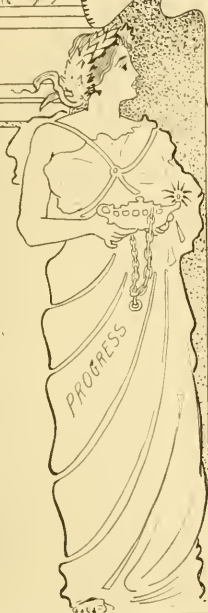
GRAPHIC HISTORY

CORRELATED AND ILLUSTRATED
HISTORY
PEN SKETCHES

OUR COUNTRY
IN PICTURE

ARRANGED UNDER THE
SUPERVISION OF
ARNO L. ROACH.

DISCOVERIES
COLONIES
WARS
SCIENCE
LITERATURE
ART



The
DIXON HANSON
COMPANY
PUBLISHERS



CHICAGO
NEW YORK
SAN FRANCISCO



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Foreword

This work is not designed to supplant the regular texts on history, but to supplement all of them and to present historical facts in the best possible way.

It correlates the important events of our country's history in such a way as to fix them definitely in the mind.

It associates ideas, so that in remembering one we recall others.

It classifies and organizes historical facts, bringing out the logical relations, so that the information becomes significant and harmonious.

It illustrates epochs and events, forming a fixed mental picture, and makes the eye assist the memory.

This association of ideas is memory's strongest support; this illustrative teaching is in keeping with the spirit of the times; this correlative work is in accord with modern methods.

History studied in this manner becomes an inspiration to the pupils, and in contrast to the text-taught pupils they will readily remember the interesting facts of our nation's history and can locate definitely all important events of our country's progress.

The hundreds of questions suggested by the illustrations will keep the pupils busy and the answers will form a basis for a thorough understanding of the subject.

The pen sketch is not supposed to contain the information to answer the questions so much as to suggest the questions and supply an easy means for memorizing the answer.

CONTENTS

Preview

Discoveries and Explorations

Mound Builders	French Explorations
Norsemen	English Explorations
American Indians	Dutch Explorations
Columbus	Review of Explorations
Spanish Explorations	Questions and Exercises

Thirteen Colonies

Virginia	New Jersey
Massachusetts	South Carolina
New York	Pennsylvania
New Hampshire	Georgia
Maryland	Colonial Customs
Connecticut	Colonial Government
Rhode Island	Summary and Review
Delaware	Tabulated Review
North Carolina	Questions and Outlines

Intercolonial Wars

King William's	French and Indian
Queen Anne's	Review and Exercises
King George's	

Revolution

Causes	Sixth Year—1780
First Year—1775	Seventh Year—1781
Second Year—1776	Leading Events
Third Year—1777	Results
Fourth Year—1778	Exercises
Fifth Year—1779	

The Administrations

George Washington	Abraham Lincoln
Crayon Portrait	Civil War
John Adams	First Year—1861
Thomas Jefferson	Second Year—1862
James Madison	Third Year—1863
War of 1812	Fourth Year—1864
First Year—1812	Fifth Year—1865
Second Year—1813	Geography Approximate
Third Year—1814	The Three Decisive Battles
Fourth Year—1815	Tree Review
Pioneer Days	Confederate States
James Monroe	Review Map
John Quincy Adams	Results
Andrew Jackson	Robert E. Lee
Martin Van Buren	Ulysses S. Grant
William Henry Harrison	Andrew Johnson
John Tyler	Ulysses S. Grant
James K. Polk	Rutherford Hayes
Mexican War	James Garfield
The Mexican War	Chester A. Arthur
The Three Campaigns	Grover Cleveland
Zachary Taylor	Benjamin Harrison
Millard Fillmore	Grover Cleveland
Franklin Pierce	Wm. McKinley
James Buchanan	War with Spain
	Philippine Insurrection
	Theodore Roosevelt

Miscellaneous

Acquisition of Territory	Development of American Flag
Political Parties	United States Review
Modes of Travel	The Outlook
Habitations	American Literature
Problems	Eminent Americans
Trusts, Combines, Rebates	Fighting Bob
Historical Exercises	Slavery in the United States
The Frozen North	Aerial Navigation
Inventions	Ten Large Cities
Panama Canal	Industrial Map
Steps of Progress	Lowly Beginnings of Great Men

The Three Great Eras

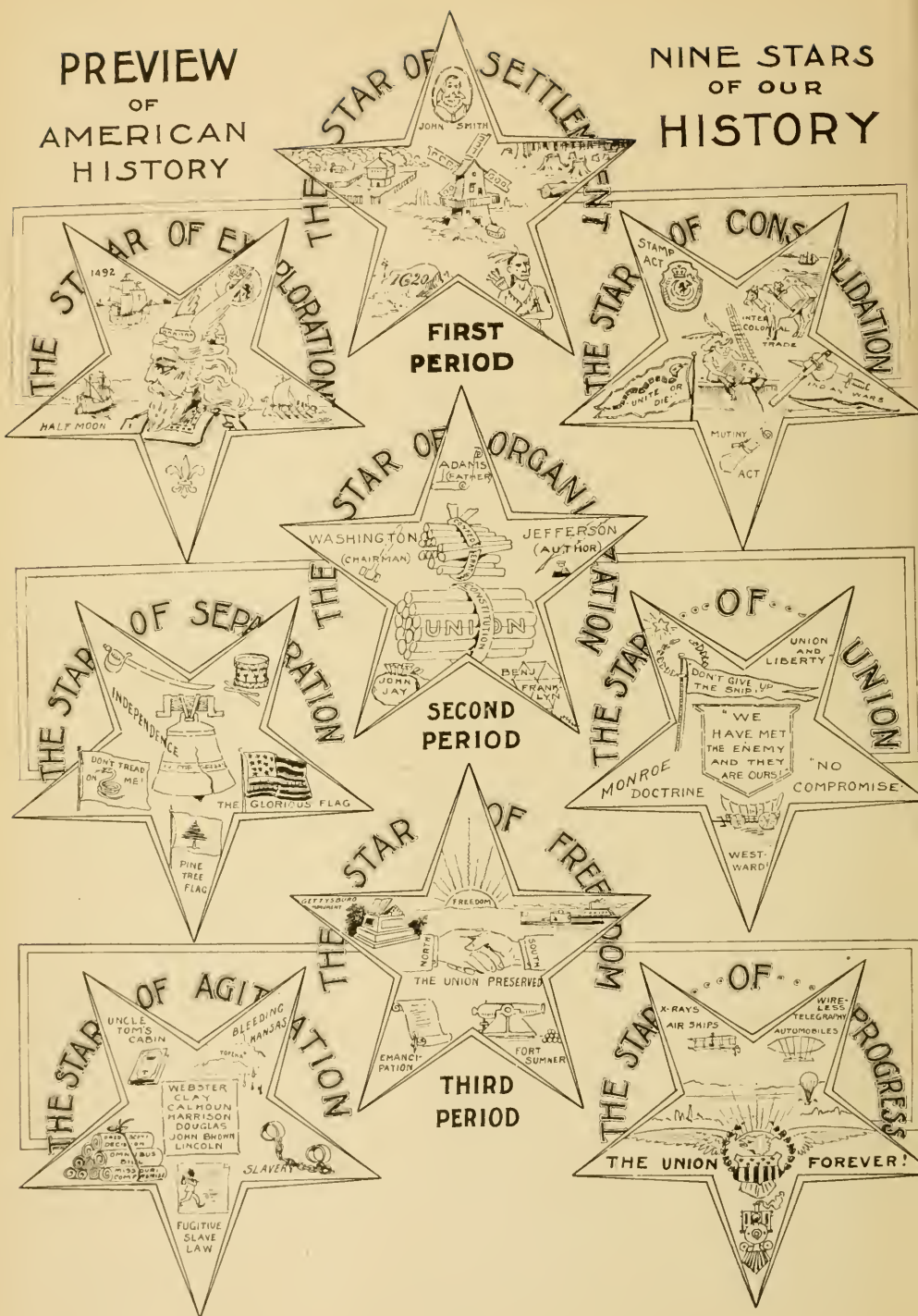
First Era	Second Era	Third Era
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Additional Exercises Questions

Ancient History, Vol. I	M. and M. History, Vol. I
Ancient History, Vol. II	M. and M. History, Vol. II

PREVIEW OF AMERICAN HISTORY

NINE STARS OF OUR HISTORY





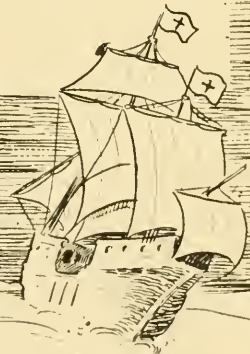
EARLY DISCOVERIES AND EXPLORATIONS

IT IS ONLY A FEW HUNDRED YEARS SINCE THE CIVILIZED WORLD FIRST KNEW OF AMERICA.

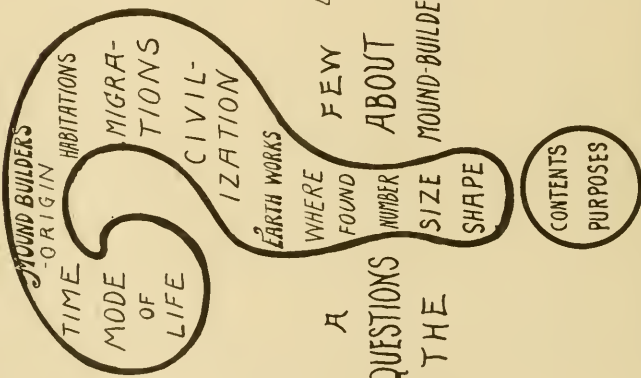
THE PREHISTORIC RACE INHABITING THIS COUNTRY IS DESIGNATED THE "MOUND BUILDERS" AND OUR INTERROGATION POINT IS AN IMPRESSIVE LESSON THAT THE HISTORY OF THIS PEOPLE IS SIMPLY A QUESTION WITH US.

FOR HUNDREDS OF YEARS AFTERWARDS THE ONLY PEOPLE IN AMERICA WERE THE INDIANS AND WE HAVE SUGGESTED MORE IN THE TWO PAGES THAN YOU WILL BE ABLE TO DEVELOP FROM ALL YOUR TEXTS ON THE SUBJECT.

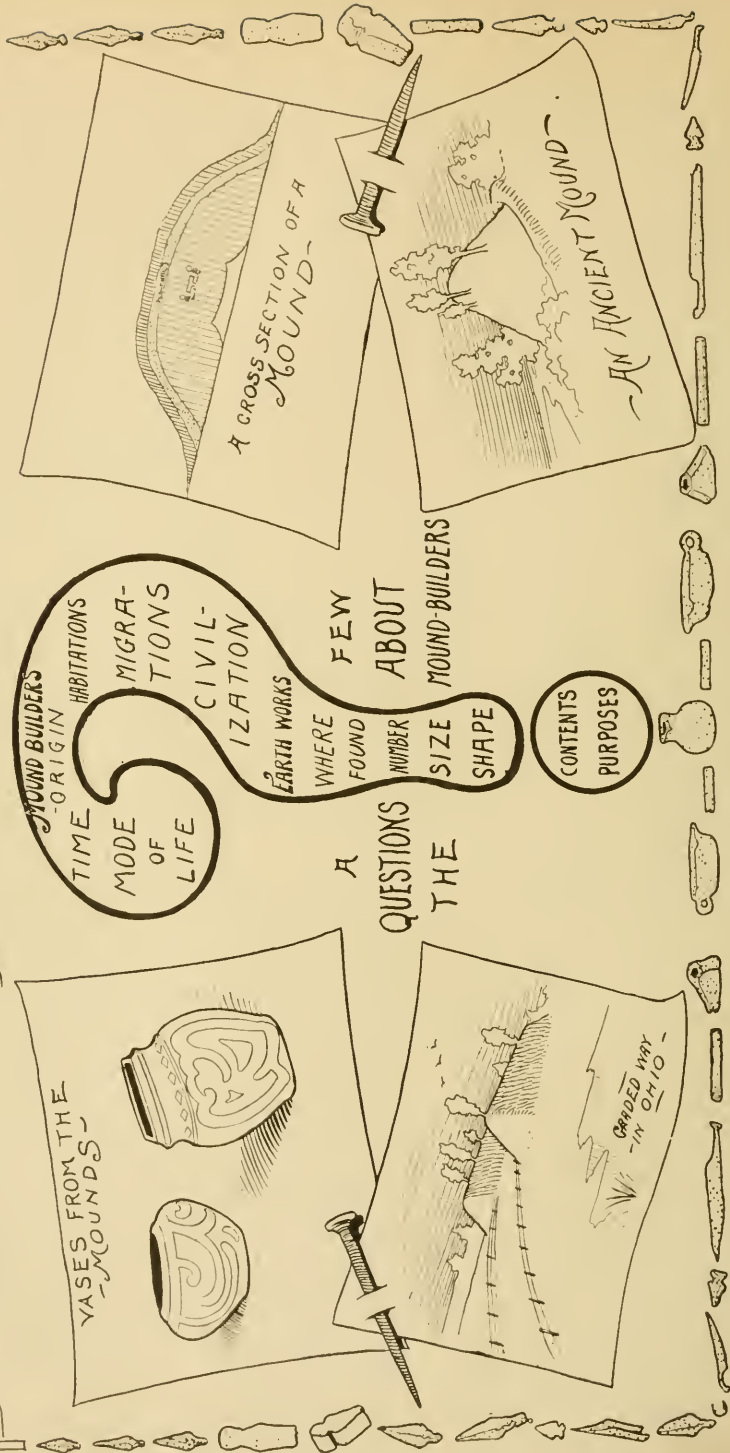
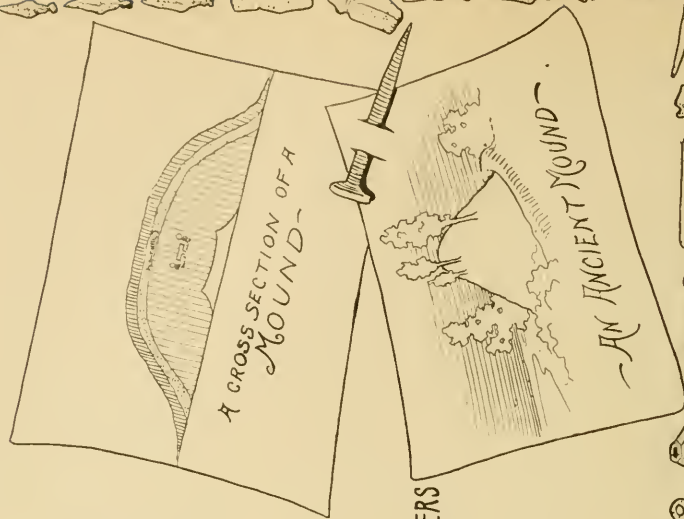
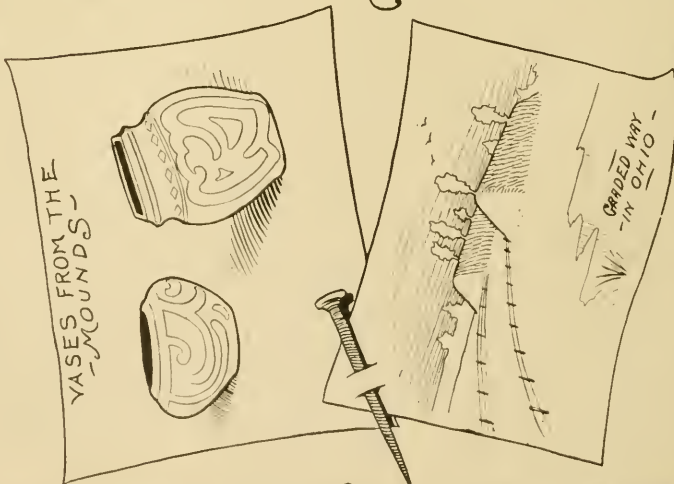
IN THIS EFFECTIVE WAY WE HAVE TREATED THE NORSEMEN, COLUMBUS, AND THE SEVERAL NATIONS PROMINENT IN THE EARLY DEVELOPMENT OF OUR COUNTRY.



THE MOUND BUILDERS

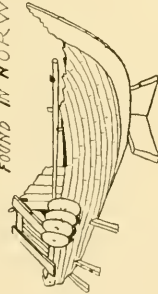


A QUESTIONS THE

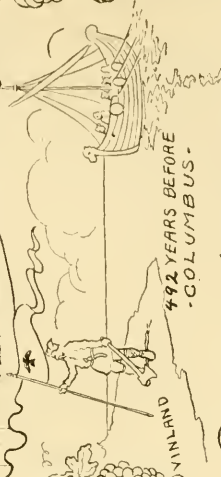


THE NORSEMEN

REMAINS OF A VIKING SHIP
FOUND IN NORWAY



IN AMERICA



492 YEARS BEFORE
"COLUMBUS"



OUTLINE

TIME } BJORN HERJULFSON - 986
PERSON } LEIF ERICSON - 1001

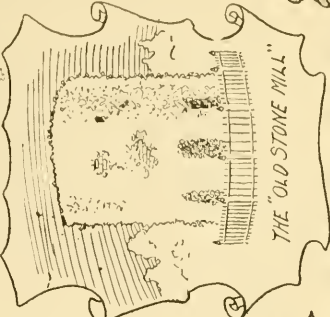
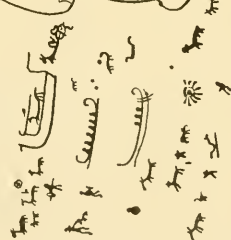
CAUSES - CLIMATE & PRODUCTIONS INVITING

PLACES - LABRADOR & COAST OF U. S.

EVIDENCES - ANNALS OF ICELAND & TRADITION

RESULTS - NAMED VINLAND - NOTHING PERMANENT

ROCK TRACING.



AMERICAN



INDIAN POTTERY



INDIAN MANNER OF BROLLING IN 1585



MANNER OF CARVING YOUNG



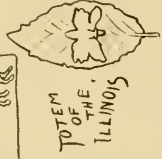
INDIAN WOMAN WEAVING A BELT



AN INDIAN MASK



MAKING FIRE



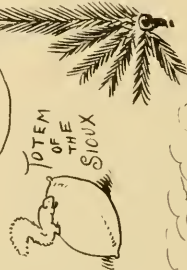
TOTEM OF THE ILLINOIS



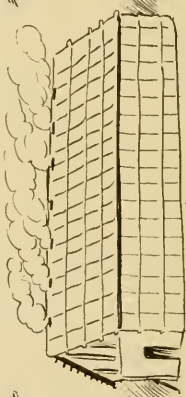
TOTEM OF THE FIVE NATIONS



TOTEM OF THE HURONS



TOTEM OF THE SIOUX



A LONG HOUSE OF THE IROQUOIS



INDIANS



MAKING CANOES



BARK WIGWAM

HABITATIONS



TREE BURIAL



ALASKAN GRAVE

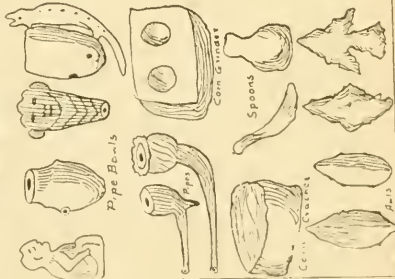
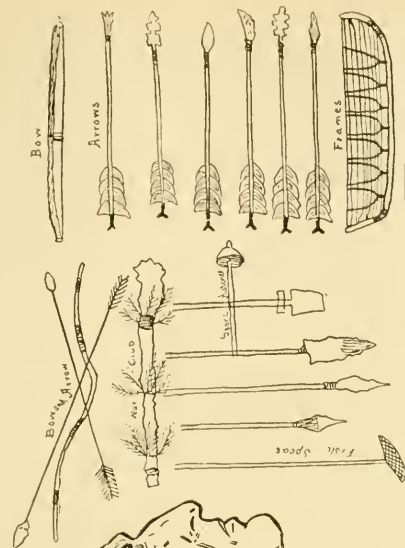
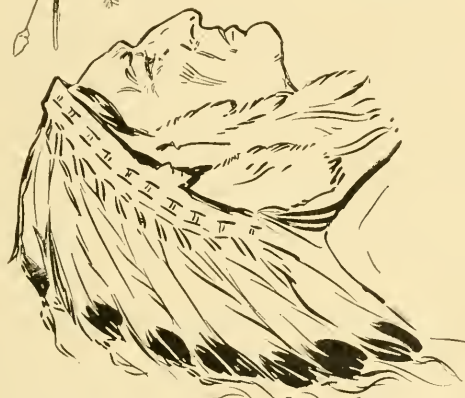
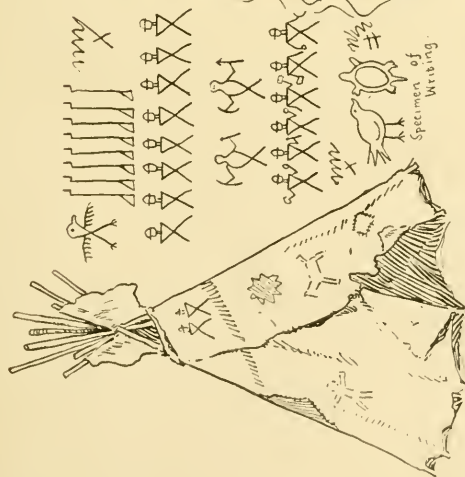


SIOUX TOMBSTONE



BURIAL





Specimen of Weaving.

ABORIGINES OF AMERICA

Origin
Number
Chronology
Ethnology
Civilization
Progress
Education
Characteristics
Appearance
Age
Size
Perpetual Warfare

Habits
Inventions
Monarchy
Domestic Life
Cultivation of Soil
Occupation
Mode of Travel
Language
Records
Archaeology
Religion
Disposition

Language
Micrographs
Government
Tribal Relations
Family Relations
Clans
Dwellings
Divisions
Jaws
Barbarous
Half Civilized

-Rough-

COLUMBUS

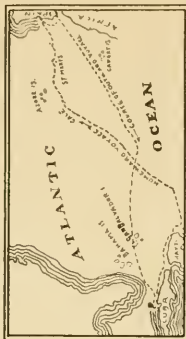
• BIOGRAPHY •

BIRTH - HE WAS BORN IN GENOA ITALY - 1455
PARENTAGE - HIS PARENTS WERE POOR, YET HONEST AND INDUSTRIOUS.
EDUCATION - FOR A SHORT TIME HE ATTENDED THE UNIVERSITY AT LAVIA, PAYING SPECIAL ATTENTION TO STUDIES RELATED TO THE SEA.

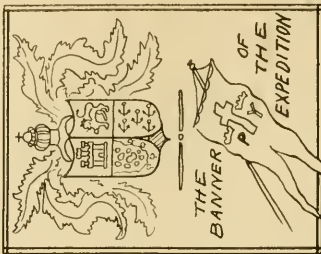
MARRIAGE - HE MARRIED A DAUGHTER OF A RENOWNED NAVIGATOR - GOV. OF ONE OF THE MADEIRA ISLANDS.
VOYAGES - GOING TO SEA AT THE AGE OF FOURTEEN, HE SAILED MUCH ON THE MED. SEA. THERE IS A CLAIM THAT HE VISITED ICELAND. HE MADE FOUR VOYAGES TO AMERICA.

CHARACTER - RESOLUTE, ENERGETIC, PERSEVERING, YET SENSITIVE. HE WAS DEVOUTLY PIOUS
DEATH - HE DIED IN 1506 IN SPAIN
BURIAL - HE WAS FIRST BURIED AT VALLA DOLID, SPAIN, THEN HIS REMAINS WERE REMOVED TO SEVILLE, THEN TO HAYTI & NEXT TO HAVANA, CUBA. FROM THERE THEY WERE TAKEN BACK TO SPAIN.

COLUMBUS' ROUTE ACROSS THE SEA



COLUMBUS' COAT OF ARMS



TOMB OF COLUMBUS



THE BOY COLUMBUS



Columbus

"He (the Most High) gave to thee (Columbus) the keys of those gates of the Ocean . . . which were fast closed with such mighty chains."—*Dream of Columbus*, narrated in his letter to the King and Queen of Spain, 1503.

Where was Columbus born? When?

What do you know of his parentage?

To what studies did he give special attention?

To what kings did Columbus offer his plans?

What king deceived him? Why?

On what day of the month did Columbus sail?

In what month was land first seen?

How long does it take to cross the Atlantic now?

What kind of vessels had Columbus?

Upon what island did he land?

What were the natives like?

How many subsequent voyages did he make to America?

When did he die and where was he buried?

Written Exercise

Write a short sketch of the life of Columbus and make prominent the following points:

Early life.

What led him to think that the earth was round?

His reason for desiring to discover new land.

Visit to the king of Portugal.

His treatment at the Spanish court.

The number and sizes of the ships in which he sailed.

Incidents of the voyage.

Appearance of the people and country he found.

His treatment by Ferdinand

Closing years of his life.

Your opinion of his character and ability.

Illustrate your essay with a sketch of the boy Columbus, a picture of one of the ships in which he sailed, the banner of the expedition and a map showing his route across the sea.

Spanish Explorations

What must each nation do to make good its claim to new territory?

What cause drew the Spaniards southward?

What difference would it probably have made had they gone northward?

What was the main motive of the Spaniards? Prove.

What was the extent and limit of their conquests?

Draw a line across the map of North America through the most northerly point reached by Spain.

Compare the Spanish and English colonies:

(a) In treatment of the Indians.

(b) In general results.

Why did Balboa wade into the ocean?

Which discoverer drove hogs before him while traveling?

Exercise

Review your study by affixing important events to the following dates:

1492	1513	1519	1528
1493	1517	1520	1540
1498	1518	1521	1542
1512			

Historical Imagination

Pupils should be encouraged to develop their power of imagination by creating mental pictures of past events. These pictures when not too complex may be reproduced on the blackboard or in written work. In thinking of De Leon's discovery one can picture the land of flowers and understand why Florida was so named. A fountain is easily illustrated and will serve to show the pupils how an absurd belief may affect the course of history.

In a mental picture of the burial of De Soto we must have a river, a boat, some Spaniards, the sorrowful appearance of the people, the moon in the sky. A priest and cross are appropriate. In this manner the child is impressed with "the first requiems that were ever heard on the waters of the Mississippi."

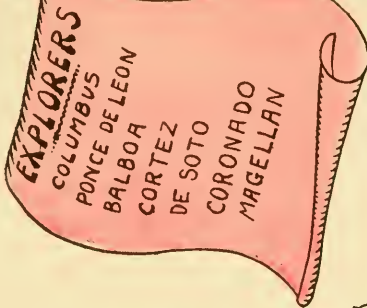
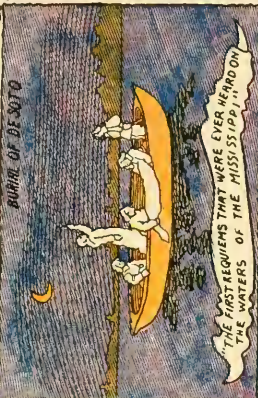
Such exercises will help the student to determine the value of historical pictures and how they originate.

Reference.—The topical outline, page 450, Vol. III, U. S., presents not only the chronological list, but also a subdivision into groups according to nationality.



DISCOVERIES

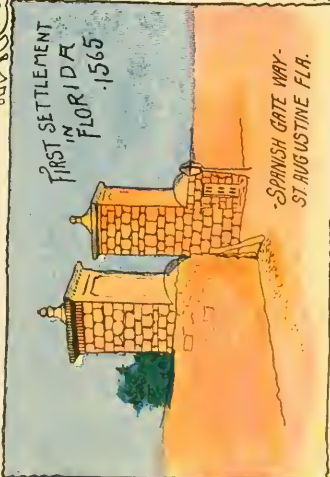
NEW WORLD
FLORIDA
PACIFIC OCEAN
MEXICO
MISSISSIPPI RIVER
NEW MEXICO
PACIFIC COAST
CIRCUMNAVIGATED
THE EARTH



COLUMBUS
PONCE DE LEON
BALBOA
CORTEZ
DE SOTO
CORONADO
MAGELLAN



PONCE DE LEON
WHAT HE WAS LOOKING FOR -
AND WHAT HE FOUND..



FIRST SETTLEMENT
IN FLORIDA
1565



OLD SPANISH MISSION- NEW MEXICO
- BUILT IN 1604.

FRENCH

EXPLORATIONS



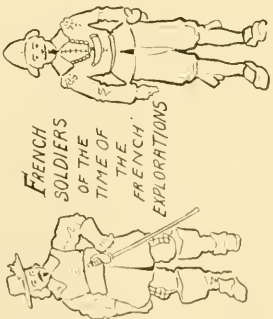
SAMUEL CHAMPLAIN



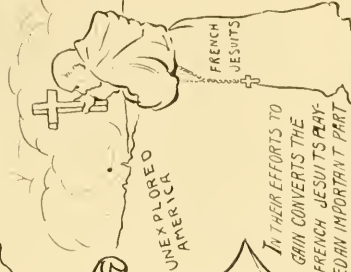
LA SALLE
AT THE MOUTH
OF THE
MISSISSIPPI



LA SALLE



FRENCH
SOLDIERS
OF THE
TIME OF
THE
FRENCH
EXPLORATIONS



FRENCH
JESUITS

EXPLORATIONS

TIME	PERSON	PLACE
1506	DENYS	GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE
1524	VERAZZANO	WILMINGTON TO NEW SCOTIA
1534-35	CARTIER	ST. LAWRENCE RIVER
1608-9	CHAMPLAIN	SETTLED QUEBEC
1673	MARQUETTE & JOLIEF	CENTRAL MISS. RIVER
1680	HENNEPIN	UPPER MISS. RIVER
1682	LA SALLE	TO MOUTH OF MISS. R.

IN THEIR EFFORTS TO
GAIN CONVERTS THE
FRENCH JESUITS PLAY-
ED AN IMPORTANT PART
IN EXPLORING AMERICA.



ENGLISH EXPLORATIONS.

English Explorers

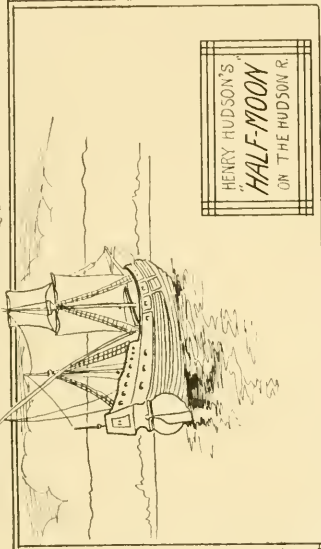
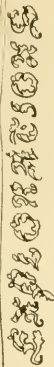
TIME	PERSON	PLACE
1497	JOHN CABOT	CAPE BRETON
1498	SEBASTIAN CABOT	LABRADOR TO CAROLINA
1576-78	FROBISHER	LABRADOR
1579	DRAKE	OREGON
1583	AMUND & BARLOW	ALBEMARLE COUNTRY
1584	GILBERT	NEW FOUNDLAND
1585	DAVIS	DAVIS STRAIT
1584-85	RALEIGH	CAROLINA
1602	GOSNOLD	MASSACHUSETTS

DESTRUCTION OF THE SPANISH
ARMADA—THE EVENT THAT
MARKED THE INCREASE OF
ENGLAND'S SEA POWER.

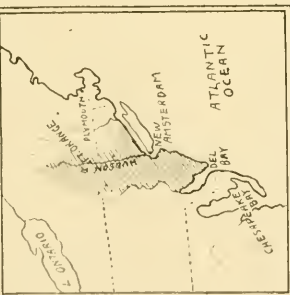
SOME IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES
MADE BY ENGLISH EXPLORERS.

W. L. Chapp
SIR WALTER RALEIGH AND HIS
AUTOGRAPH—

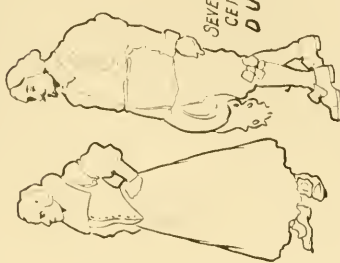
ENGLISH EXPLORERS
BARTERING WITH INDIANS
FOR LAND



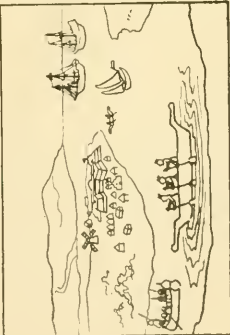
HENRY HUDSON'S
"HALF-MOON"
ON THE HUDSON R.



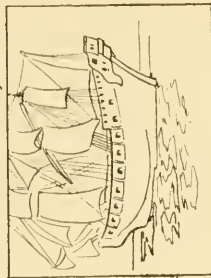
-DUTCH EXPLORATIONS



SEVENTEENTH
CENTURY
DUTCH



-FIRST PICTURE OF NEW AMSTERDAM-



AN EARLY DUTCH
-MAN-OF-WAR-

~ ~ ~ O U T L I N E ~ ~ ~

DATE OF EXPLORATION - 1609 -
VESSEL - HALF-MOON
COMPANY - DUTCH EAST INDIA
DISCOVERY - HUDSON RIVER & VICINITY
OBJECT - HOPE TO FIND EAST INDIES
RESULT - DUTCH LAID CLAIM TO TERRITORY
TRADING POSTS - ESTABLISHED - 1613 -
FIRST REAL COLONY - 1623 -



DISCOVERERS

ENGLISH EXPLORATIONS-

THE CABOTS-

COAST FROM
LABRADOR TO CAP.

DRAKE-

PACIFIC COAST
TO OREGON.

GOSNOLD-

DISCOV'D MASS. &
SHORTENED ROUTE
ACROSS ATLANTIC.

FROBISHER-

LABRADOR TO
FROBISHER ST.

DAVIS-

DISCOV'D DAVIS ST.

NORSEMAN

VIN-
LAND



SHOAL
HOLD
DUTCH
EXPLORE

PORTUGAL

DEGAMA
CABRAL

COLUMBUS-NEW WORLD-

PONCE DE LEON-FLORIDA-

MAGELLAN-CIRCUMNAVIGATED THE EARTH

DE SOTO- DISCOVERED THE MISS. R.

CORONADO-NEW MEX. & ARIZONA.

SPANISH

EXPLORATIONS

THE 15TH CENTURY
IMAGINATION

NEW
WORLD

NORTH
WEST
PASSAGE

GOLD

GOLD

FOUNTAIN
OF
YOUTH

PRECIOUS
STONE

SLAVES

BUBBLES

LAKE
HURON

FRENCH EXPLORATIONS

VERAZZANI-

EXPLORED COAST OF U.S.
NORTH OF C. FEAR

MARQUETTE & JOLIET-

DISCOV'D CENTRAL
PART OF MISS. R.

HENNEPIN-

DISCOV'D UPPER
PART OF MISS. R.

LASALLE-

SAILED TO MOUTH
OF MISS. RIVER

CARTIER

DISCOV'D ST. LAWRENCE

CHAMPLAIN

EXPLORED ST. LAWRENCE TO
LAKE HURON

THE FLORENS

Exploration

Review the expeditions of the explorers and note:

The dates of each expedition.

The territory explored.

The permanent results.

Trace these expeditions on the map of North America.

Locate the boundaries of New France.

The life of each explorer should be outlined by the pupil as fully as the teacher may deem wise; the form given in the pen sketch for Columbus is suggestive.

Topics for Written Exercise

De Soto's Explorations.

The Dutch Fur Trade.

La Salle's Journey Down the Mississippi River.

The Northwest Passage.

The Conquest of Mexico.

Unsuccessful Attempts at Colonization.

Conflicting Claims

Spain	{ What territory?
France	{ Based on what discovery?
England	{ How protected?
Holland	{ How settled?

NATION	DATE	TERRITORY	EXPLORER
English	1497-8	Labrador to Florida	Cabots
Spanish	1512	Florida	De Leon
"	1513	Pacific	Balboa
"	1519-21	Mexico	Cortez
Dutch	1609	Delaware River to Cape Cod	Hudson
French	1682	Territory drained by Mississippi River	La Salle

Exercises

Outline maps should be used and the route of each explorer carefully traced. The claims of each nation should be represented in colors upon the map, giving name of explorer and date of exploration. As the pupils advance in the text let them mark on their maps the places discovered, the settlements, and other developments; the series of maps prepared will be valuable for study and reference.

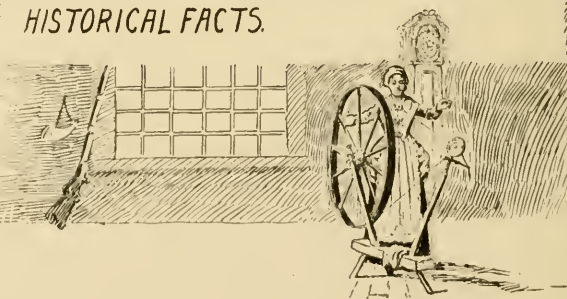


THE THIRTEEN COLONIES

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE THIRTEEN COLONIES FORMS A DISTINCT PERIOD IN OUR HISTORY AND A LITTLE CARE IN PORTRAYING AND CLASSIFYING THE IMPORTANT EVENTS OF EACH WILL ASSOCIATE THE IDEAS IN SUCH A WAY, AS TO FORM AN INTEGRAL PART OF ONE'S EDUCATION.

A MERE CASUAL GLANCE AT THE SKETCH OF NEW HAMPSHIRE WILL IMPRESS ONE WITH THE FACT THAT THE COLONY WAS UNITED WITH MASSACHUSETTS FOR PROTECTION AGAINST THE INDIANS.

IN LIKE MANNER WE ACQUIRE A PERMANENT AND CLASSIFIED KNOWLEDGE OF HUNDREDS OF OTHER IMPORTANT HISTORICAL FACTS.



VIRGINIA

RUINS OF
JAMESTOWN



And gladly a nation
And perill he strayed
Sleaved once by a compass
And once by a maid.

- 1606 - London Co. organized.
- 1607 - Jamestown settled
- 1608 - Smith's adventures.
- 1609-10 - Starving time.
- 1610 - Lord Delaware
- 1611 - New Code of Laws
- 1613 - Pocahontas married



NAVIGATION ACTS

I - TIME AND CLAUSES

- 1631 - Tobacco must be exported solely to England
- 1651 - All Colonial merchandise entering English ports must be carried in ships owned and manned by Englishmen.
- 1660 - Colonial exports must be sent to England
- 1663 - Colonial imports must come from England

II - CAUSES

- 1 - Subjugation of Colonial industries to English.
- 2 - To increase England's shipping
- 3 - To make a market for English goods.

III - RESULT

- 1 - A war with Holland which decided the naval supremacy of England
- 2 - The hostility of the Colonies to the mother country
- 3 - England was greatly enriched by the Colonial trade



- 1660 - Navigation Laws
- 1676 - Bacon's Rebellion
- 1680 - Culpepper assumed rule
- 1681 - Virginia strike.
- 1692 - William and Mary's College

- 1619 - Women brought over
- 1619 - Slavery introduced
- 1619 - First Leg assembly.
- 1619 - Jail birds sold
- 1622 - Indian massacre
- 1624 - Royal Province
- 1641 - Berkeley apptd Gov.
- 1644 - Indian massacre

BACON'S REBELLION

I - TIME - 1676

II - LEADER - NATHANIEL BACON

III - CAUSES

- 1 - The assembly continued to sit without change
- 2 - Suffrage was restricted by a property qualification
- 3 - The people were heavily taxed.

IV - EVENTS

- 1 - Bacon demanded a commission to fight the Indians'
- 2 - In the midst of success Bacon died and Berkeley regained the power

V - RESULTS

- 1 - Charles II. disgusted with the severity of Berkeley, recalled him
- 2 - The oppressions of the people were increased
- 3 - Williamsburg became the capital of Virginia
- 4 - Very little trouble with the Indians in Virginia after this time

INDIAN
MASSACRES
1622 1644.



SLAVE TRAFFIC
BEGUN



TOBACCO

Tobacco introduced in 1616
Very productive
Grown in the streets

Virginia Colony

Why was Virginia so called?

By what company was Virginia first settled?

Who was the leading spirit in the early settlement of Virginia?

What proportion of the people died during the starving time?

Is the story of Pocahontas saving Captain Smith now accepted as true?

What noted man was a descendant of Pocahontas?

What did the Indians of Jamestown plant in order to grow ammunition?

How many negroes were sold at first at Jamestown?

Did the early settlers find gold in Jamestown? Are the ruins of Jamestown now visible?

What four important events occurred in 1619?

How many years between the two Indian massacres?

What governor said, "I thank God that there are no free schools and printing presses in America"?

What four important navigation acts are mentioned? Give three reasons why England enacted such laws. What three results are enumerated?

History and Literature

Advanced history classes should have their study of this subject supplemented with chapters from Seeley's **Expansion of England** and Smith's **Wealth of Nations**.

Interest the pupils by reading from Eggleston's **Pocahontas and Powhatan**. Show how England sent out wives to the colonies in 1620, by reading from Miss Johnston's **To Have and To Hold**; how "white apprentices" were sent under indentures to Virginia, as explained in Miss Rayner's **Free to Serve**. Read Cook's **Stories of the Old Dominion** and selections from Goodwin's **White Aprons**, describing Bacon's Rebellion.

Such exercises will acquaint pupils with our best literature and impress the student with the fact that historical information is the basis for much of our literary productions.

M A S S A C H U S E T T S

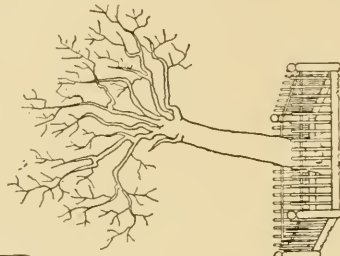
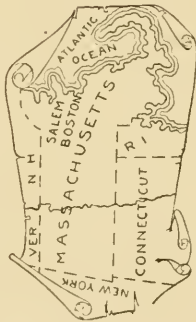


PLYMOUTH ROCK

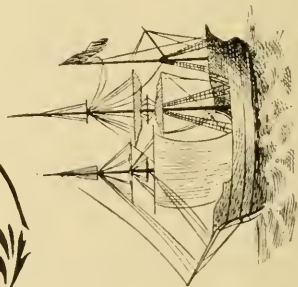
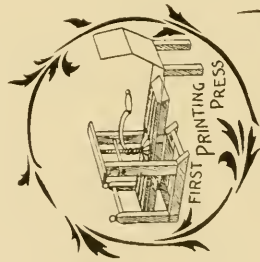
"What sought they thus afar?
Bright jewels of the mine?
The wealth of seas? the spoils of war?
They sought a faith's pure shrine."
Owens

Time - Dec. 21, 1620.

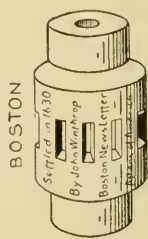
Place - Plymouth
Why so named?
People - Pilgrims
Leaders - Bradford-Brown
Character-Individualism
Wanderings
Number - 102
No. of families - 19.
Shipping - Pilgrimage freedom.
Ship - Mayflower
No. of houses - 20
Governors - Brewster-Bradford.
First Steamship
Growth - Very slow
Independence



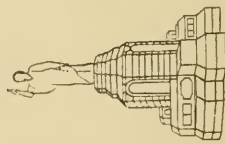
ELM TREE



MAY-FLOWER



HUB OF THE UNIVERSE



PILGRIM MONUMENT

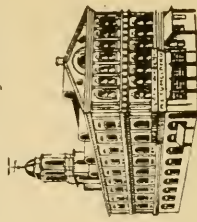


SALEM WITCHCRAFT

Time - 1692
Place - Salem, Mass.
Causes
Reason - ignorance of the Devil.
Self-inculcated to do his bidding.
Events
Prisoners filled
Fifty five tortured into confusion.
Twenty put to death.
Results
Shook the superstition of the land.
Disseminated spirit of intolerance.



PINE TREE SHILLING



FANEUIL HALL
"Cradle of Liberty"

Massachusetts Colony

Why was the "Cradle of Liberty" so styled?

What city is known as the "Hub of the Universe"?

Why was Boston styled "The Athens of America"?

For what was the Boston Elm noted?

What was the sobriquet of Faneuil Hall?

Name two causes of Salem witchcraft persecution.

Three events. Two results.

What was some of the early money in Massachusetts?

What was the nature of the Government established by the Pilgrim Fathers?

In what ship did they come to America? What was the number of emigrants?

How many houses were erected by them?

What now marks the place where the Pilgrims landed?

Why were the persons who came over in the Mayflower styled Pilgrims?

Who were among the leaders of the Pilgrims? Who the first governors? What do you know of their growth? Their sufferings? Their independence?

What inscription is upon the original Plymouth Rock?

Who is the author of the poem written in honor of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers?

Exercises

Read all the books at your command on the Salem witchcraft, then tell the story in a lively manner.

What learned man wrote a book on witchcraft?

Boston

Write an account of Boston, giving—

The meaning of the name.

Early history.

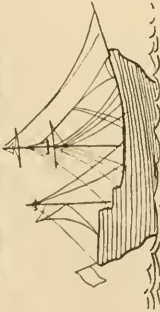
Public buildings.

Its part in the events which led to American independence.

Historical topics associated with it.

Suggestion.—Illustrate your essay with a hub, naming important facts on each radiating spoke, Boston Elm, Cradle of Liberty, Bunker Hill Monument and other features of interest.

NEW YORK.



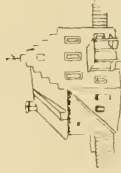
THE "HALF MOON" ANCHORED IN NEW YORK BAY IN 1609.



-KING'S COLLEGE (COLUMBIA) FOUNDED 1754-

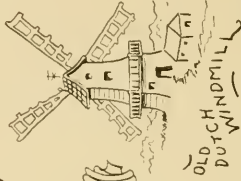
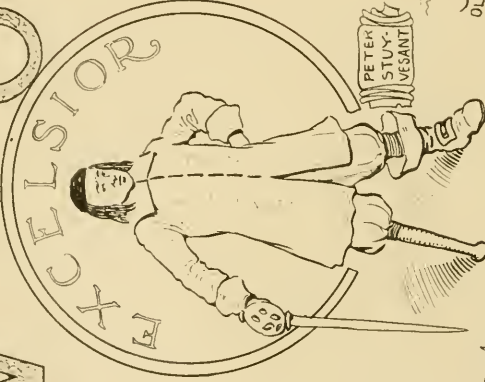
-OUTLINE-

SETTLEMENT - 1613
 AUTHORITY - DUTCH W I CO.
 COLONISTS - WALLBOONS
 GOVERNMENT - PATROON
 GROWTH - SLOW BUT STEADY
 OCCUPATION - FARMING - COMMERCE
 PRODUCTS - THE CEREALS
 CITIZENSHIP - PROPER -
 TY OURLIFICATIONS
 EVENTS



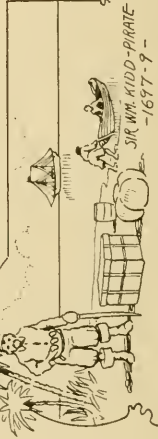
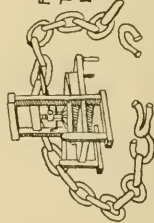
OLD NEW YORK HOUSE - BUILT 1668 -

PETER
 STUY-
 VESANT



OLD DUTCH WINDMILL

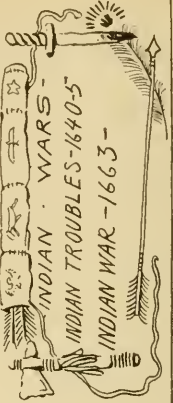
FREEDOM OF
 THE PRESS
 EST. 1734.



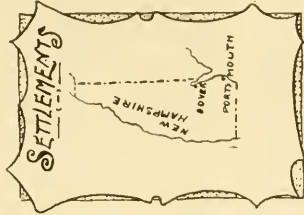
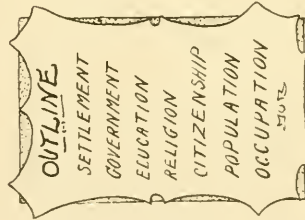
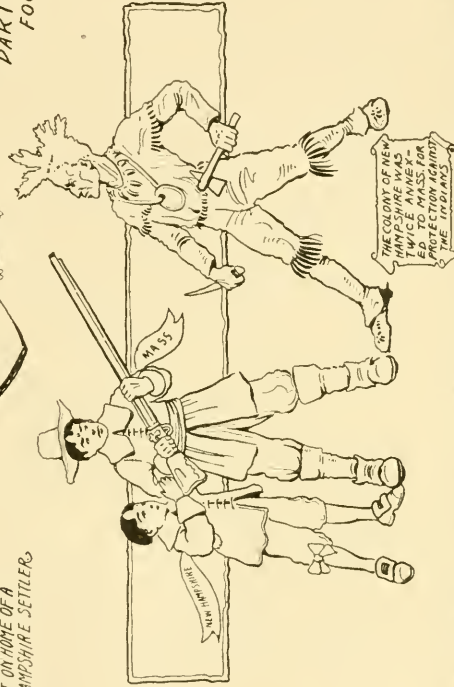
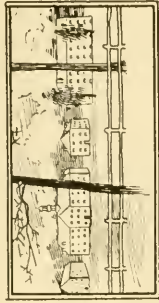
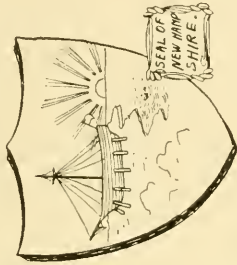
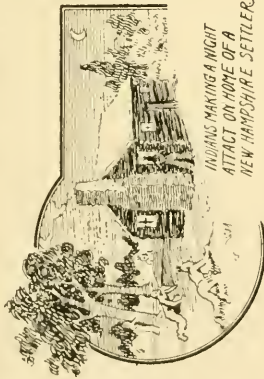
SIR WM. KIDDO - PIRATE
 -1697-9-

CLAIMANTS -
 DUTCH -
 BASIS
 GOVERNMENT
 EDUCATION
 RELIGION
 ENGLISH
 BASIS
 CONQUESTS
 CHANGES

INDIAN WARS -
 INDIAN TROUBLES - 1640-5
 INDIAN WAR - 1663 -



NEW HAMPSHIRE



THE GRANITE STATE

THE COLONY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE WAS TWICE ANNEXED FOR PROTECTION AGAINST THE INDIANS.

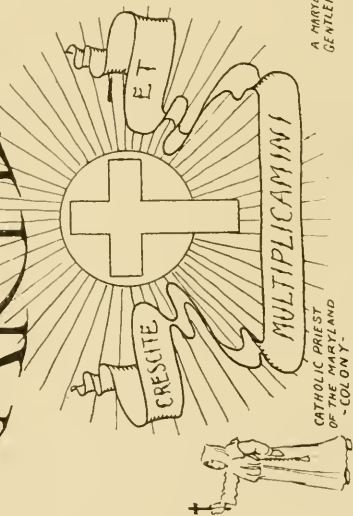
MARYLAND



FIRST LORD BALTIMORE
GEORGE CALVERT



SECOND LORD BALTIMORE
CECILIUS CALVERT



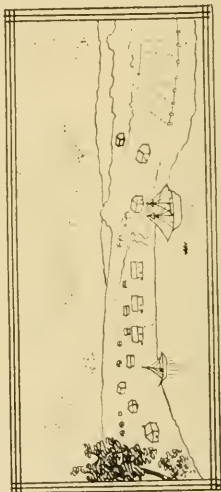
CATHOLIC PRIEST
OF THE MARYLAND
"COLONY"



A MARYLAND
GENTLEMAN

OUTLINE
TIME - 1634
PLACE - ST. MARY'S
PERSONS
OBJECT - FOR PERSECUTED CATH.
GOVERNMENT - PROPRIETARY
GROWTH - VERY RAPID
EVENTS

CLAYBOURNE'S REBELLION -
"SOURCE OF MARYLAND"
I - CAUSES
II - EVENTS
III - RESULTS
 BALTIMORE'S VINDICATED
 CLAYBOURNE'S ESTATE
 CONFISCATED

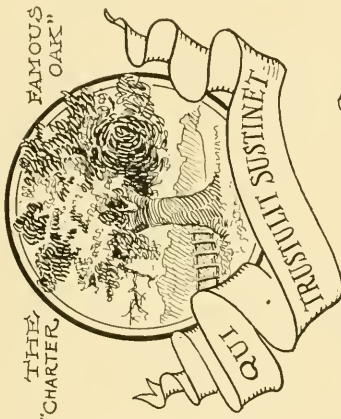


BALTIMORE IN 1752
 ORIGINAL IN POSSESSION OF MARYLAND HISTORICAL
 SOCIETY.

THE LAND OF STEADY HABITS CONNECTICUT



GOV. JOHN WINTHROP.

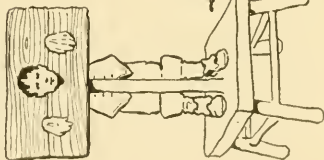


"THE
"CHARTER"

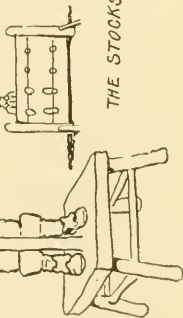
FAMOUS
OAK"



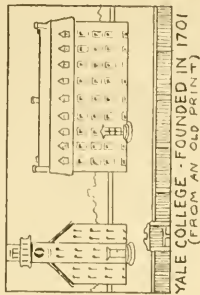
FIRST MEETING
HOUSE IN CONN.
1636



THE PILLORY

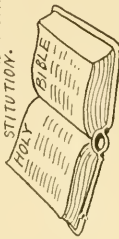


THE STOCKS



YALE COLLEGE - FOUNDED IN 1701
(FROM AN OLD PRINT)

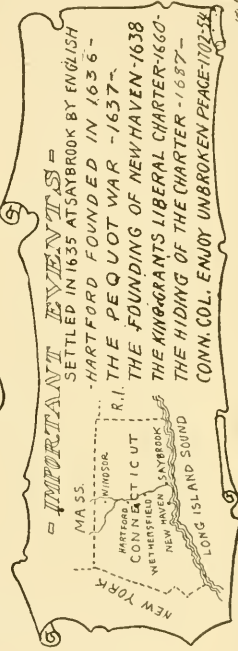
NEW HAVEN ADOPTS
THE BIBLE AS A CON-
STITUTION.



SLAVERY
LEGALIZED
1650



THE PEQUOT
- WAR - 1637 -



IMPORTANT EVENTS -

- MASS. SETTLED IN 1635 AT SAYBROOK BY ENGLISH
- HARTFORD FOUNDED IN 1636
- R.I. THE PEQUOT WAR - 1637
- THE FOUNDING OF NEW HAVEN - 1638
- THE KINGDOMS LIBERAL CHARTER - 1660
- THE HIDING OF THE CHARTER - 1687
- CONN. COL. ENJOY UNBROKEN PEACE - 1702-34

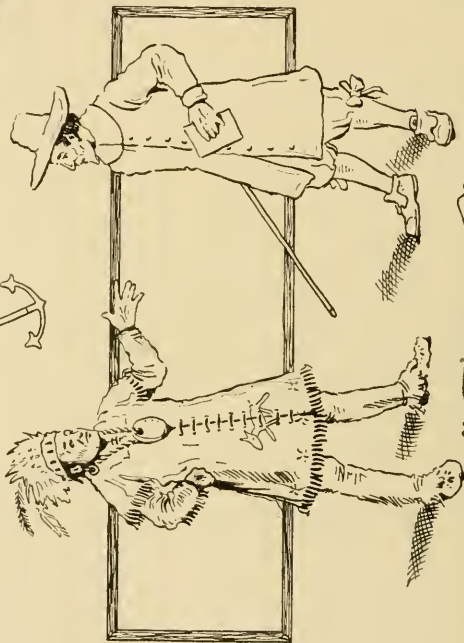
MASS. WINDSOR.
HARTFORD
CONNECTICUT
METHUEN
NEW HAVEN
SAYBROOK
LONG ISLAND SOUND
NEW YORK

RHODE ISLAND

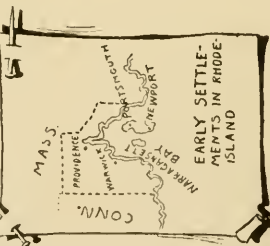
"LITTLE RHODY"



INDIAN STONE IMPLEMENTS
FOUND IN RHODE ISLAND



"GIVE IT TO YOU TO EN-
JOY FOREVER" CURE
CANDIDUS TO ROGER WILLIAMS



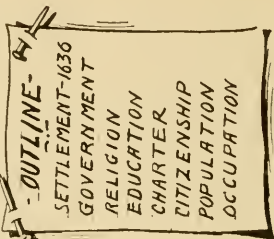
EARLY SETTLE-
MENTS IN RHODE
ISLAND



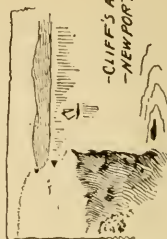
THE OLD STONE MILL
NEWPORT



ROGER WILLIAMS' CHURCH



-OUTLINE-



-CLIFF'S AT
-NEWPORT-

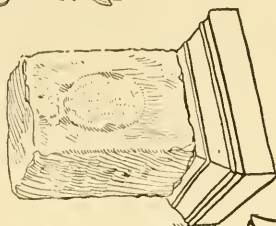
DELAWARE

LIBERTY AND

INDEPENDENCE



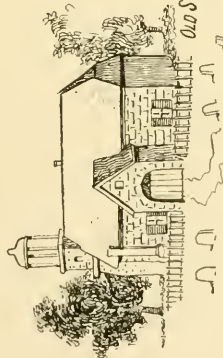
BOUNDARY
STONE
MASON
AND
DIXON'S
LINE



THE
WHIPPING
POST



OLD SWEDISH CHURCH.



THE GREAT KEY OF WIL-
MINGTON'S FIRST JAIL



CANNON BALLS FROM
FORT CHRISTINA



FROM THE YEARBOOK OF THE DEL.
HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

HISTORY

SETTLED - 1638

PLACE - CHRISTIANA - NEAR WILMINGTON

NATION - SWEDEN

OBJECT - TO ESTABLISH A FREE STATE
GOVERNMENT - REPRESENTATIVE

NORTH

CAROLINA



HICKORY-NUT
GAP - THE
CHIMNEY ROCK



A TORRENTINE
STILL



IMPORTANT
EVENTS IN THE
HISTORY OF THE
COLONY OF
NORTH CAROLINA

1585-RALEIGH ATTEMPTED
COLONIZATION.

1663-SETTLED BY PERSECUTED
VIRGINIANS.

GOVERNMENT - GRAND MODEL
AND REPRESENTATIVE

RELIGION - CHURCH OF
ENGLAND - ALL
TOLERATED



SIR WALTER RALEIGH



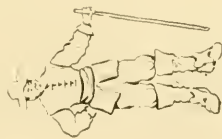
ONE OF THE
BAND OF SCOTCH
HIGHLANDERS
THAT SETTLED
IN NORTH CAR-
OLINA TO ESCAPE
THE SEVERE
LAWS OF SCOTLAND.



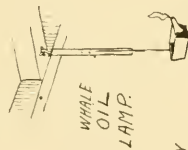
WAR
WITH
THE
TUSCARORA
INDIANS
1711

EDUCATION - PRIVATE
SCHOOL SYSTEM.
CITIZENSHIP - PROP-
ERTY QUALIFICATION
OCCUPATION - PLANTA-
TION LIFE
GROWTH-
EVENTS.

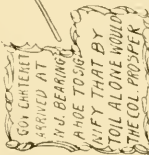
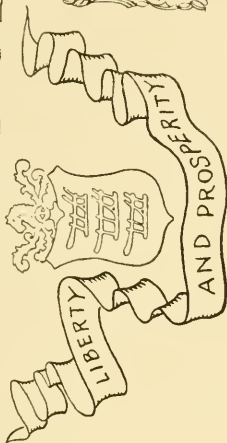
NEW JERSEY



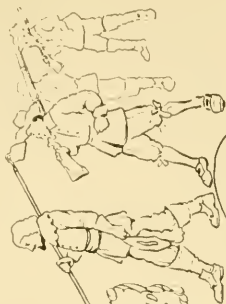
NEW JERSEY GENTLEMAN
- OF 1765 -



WHALE
OIL
LAMP.



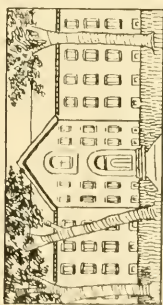
COX CARTERET
ARRIVED AT
1764 BEARING
A MESSAGE
TO SAY THAT BY
TOIL ALONE WOULD
THE COL PROSPER



"THE PATRIOTS"
- AND HUDSON RIVER -

IMPORTANT EVENTS

- 1664 - SETTLED BY ENGLISH AT ELIZABETH TOWN
- 1665 - NEW GRANT TO SIR GEO. CARTERET
- 1665 - SLAVERY INTRODUCED
- 1670 - RENT TROUBLE
- 1676 - DIVIDED INTO EAST AND WEST JERSEY
- 1682 - THEIR UNION -
- 1738 - SEPARATED FROM NEW YORK.



- PRINCETON COL. FOUNDED 1746 -

SOUTH CAROLINA



JOHN LOCKE.
(LOCKES MODEL.)



- ONE OF THE
FRENCH HU
GUENOTS -



- MAP SHOWING THE
GRANT OF CAROLINA BY
CHARLES II IN 1663 -

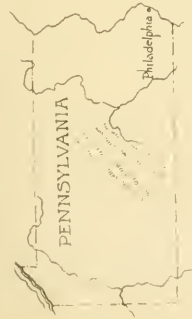
SETTLED AT OLD CHARLESTON BY EN-
GLISH IN 1670 - LOCKES MODEL
FAILS - 1670-1 - NEGRO
SLAVERY INTRODUCED - 1671
CHARLESTON FOUNDED - 1680
WAR OF THE SPANISH SUCCESSION - 1702
INVASION OF S. C. BY SPANISH 1706
WAR WITH THE YAMASSEES 1715
LEADING MEN - WEST SAIL - YEOMANS
LUDWELL - ARCHDALE - CANNES & FIGURE



HOME OF AN EARLY SOUTH
CAROLINA SETTLER

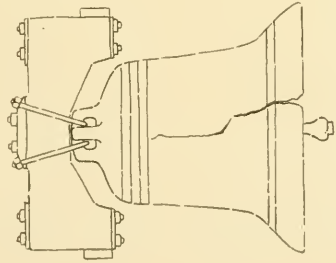


- RICE FIELDS -

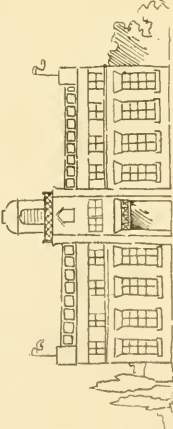


PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia



PROCLAIM LIBERTY THROUGHOUT THE LAND, TO ALL THE INHABITANTS THEREOF.



INDEPENDENCE HALL

PENNSYLVANIA



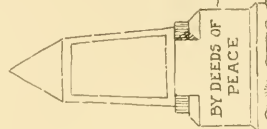
TIME - 1681

- I Place - Philadelphia
- II Nation - English
- III Origin of name - Founder
- IV Popular name - Keystone state
- V Important facts
- VI

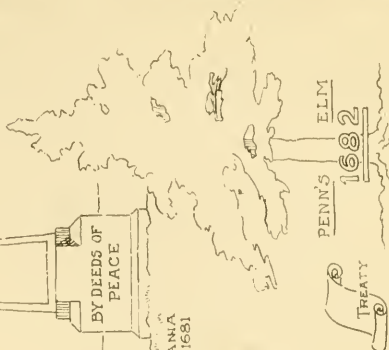
1681 Penn received grant
Penns letter to all who settled in Pa
Deal justly with the Indians.
Treat all white men alike.
Give equal freedom to all
Great law proclaimed
by Penn.



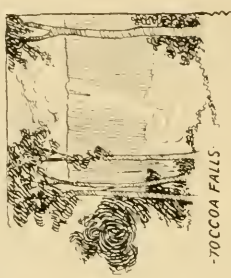
WILLIAM
PENN



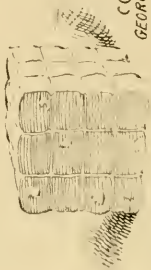
PENNSYLVANIA
FOUNDED - 1681



Georgia



TOCCOA FALLS



COTTON
GEORGIA'S CHIEF
PRODUCT



USE OF RUM PROHIBITED IN
THE COLONY



JAMES EDWARD OGLETHORPE

FOUNDED AS A HOME FOR THE POOR
SETTLED AT SAVANNAH - 1733
OGLETHORPE & CHIEF OF THE YAMACHOIS
WAR WITH THE SPANARDS - 1734-42.
CHARACTER OF THE COLONISTS

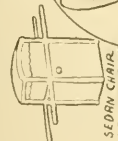


SAVANNAH IN 1741
(OLD PRINT)

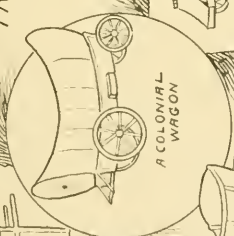


SLAVE DEALER BANNED
SLAVERY FOR
BOON RECORD
FROM THE START

MODES OF TRAVEL



SEDAN CHAIR



A COLONIAL WAGON



COACH

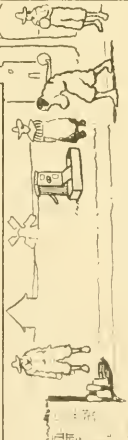


18TH CENTURY SLEIGH

AMUSEMENTS



FOX HUNTING
(SOUTHERN COLONIES)



-BOWLING -
(NEW AMSTERDAM)

Colonial Customs

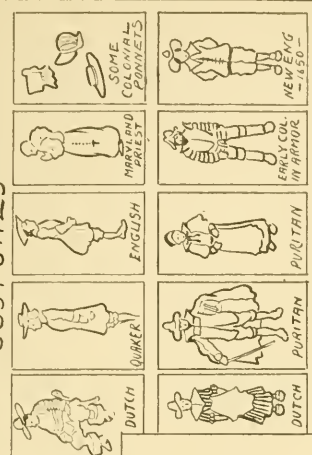
A COLONIAL SCHOOL -

IN 1740 -

THE MASTER & ASSISTANT WEAR THEIR HATS -



COSTUMES



DUTCH

QUAKER

PURITAN

PURITAN

ENGLISH

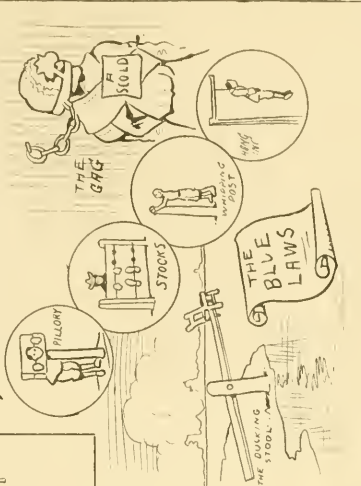
MAINE AND VERMONT

SOME DUTCH CAPRICES

EARLY COL IN ARMOR

NEW ENG - 1650 -

PUNISHMENT OF CRIME



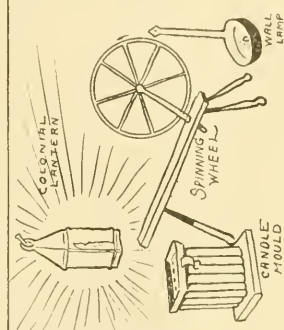
PILLORY

STOCKS

THE GAC

THE BLUE LAWS

SOME RELICS



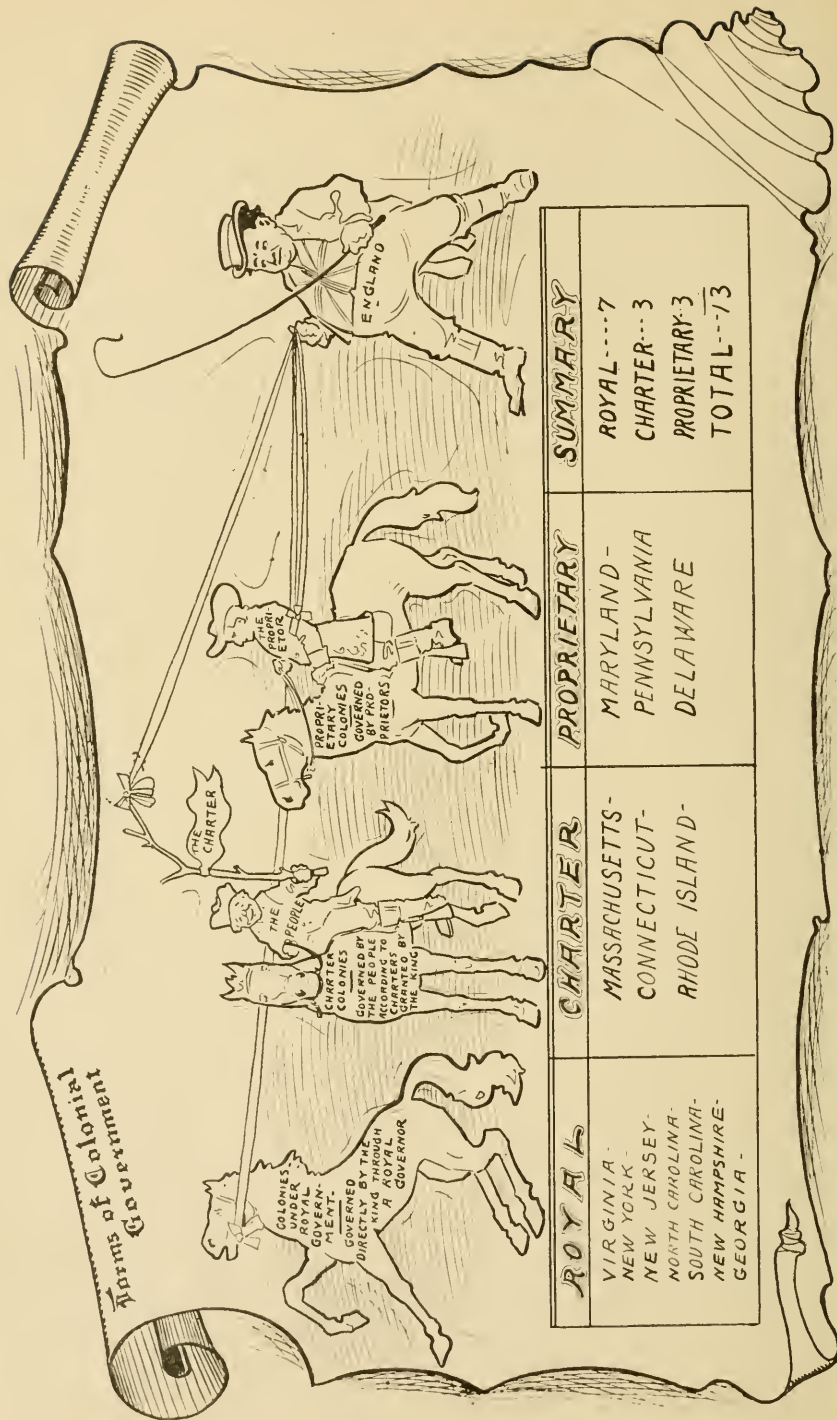
COLONIAL LANTERN

SPINNING WHEEL

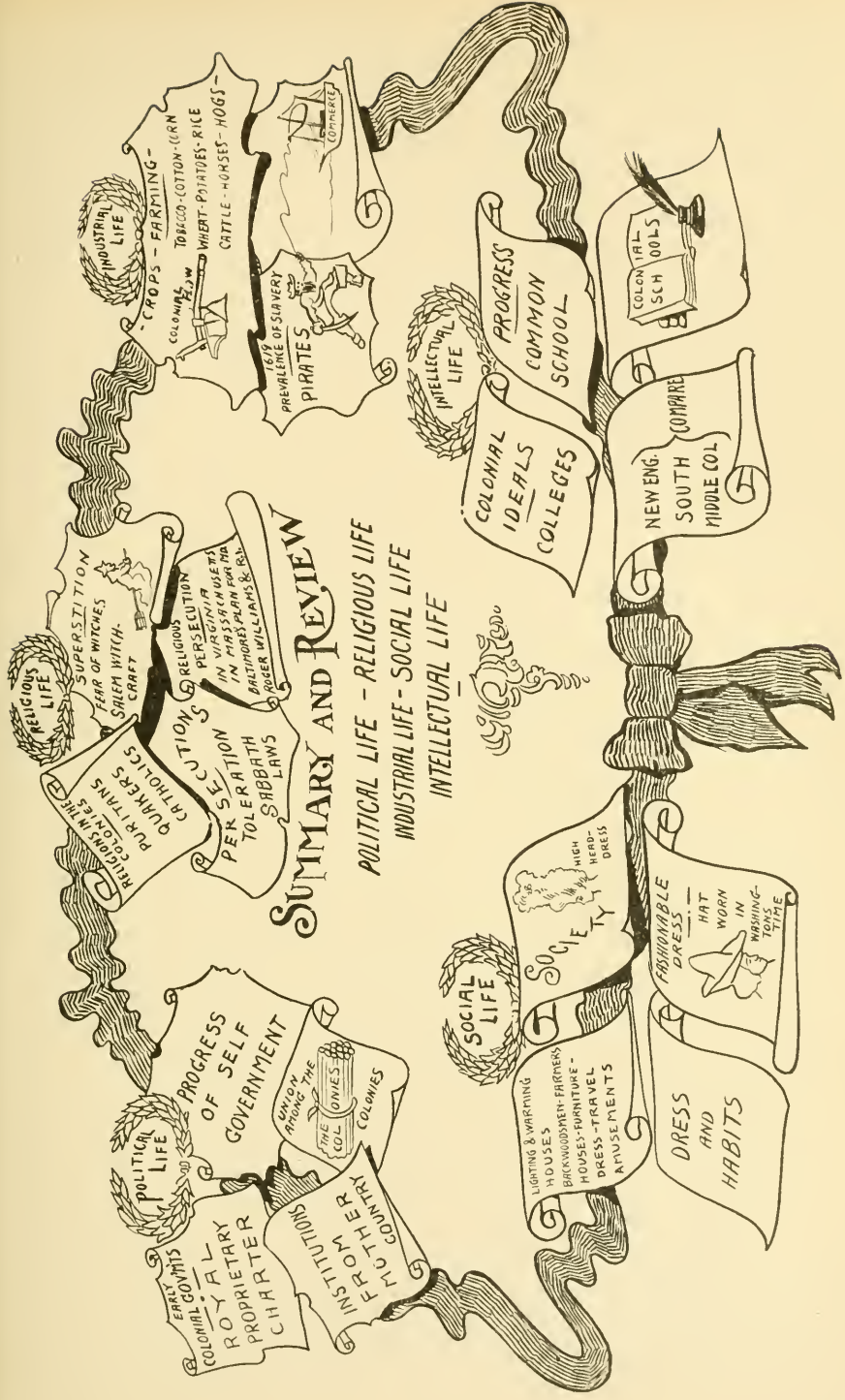
CANDLE MOULD

WALL LAMP

Summary of Colonial Government



ROYAL	CHARTER	PROPRIETARY	SUMMARY
VIRGINIA - NEW YORK - NEW JERSEY - NORTH CAROLINA - SOUTH CAROLINA - NEW HAMPSHIRE - GEORGIA -	MASSACHUSETTS - CONNECTICUT - RHODE ISLAND -	MARYLAND - PENNSYLVANIA DELAWARE	ROYAL---7 CHARTER---3 PROPRIETARY-3 TOTAL---13



SUMMARY AND REVIEW

POLITICAL LIFE - RELIGIOUS LIFE
INDUSTRIAL LIFE - SOCIAL LIFE
INTELLECTUAL LIFE

RELIGIOUS LIFE
SUPERSTITION
FEAR OF WITCHES
SALEM WITCH-CRAFT

POLITICAL LIFE
EARLY GOVTS
COLONIAL CHARTER
ROYAL PROPRIETARY
FROM INSTITUTIONS
TO COMMONWEALTH

PROGRESS OF SELF GOVERNMENT
UNION AMONG THE COLONIES

INDUSTRIAL LIFE
CROPS - FARMING
COLONIAL MANUFACTURES
TOBACCO - COTTON - IRON
WHEAT - POTATOES - RICE
CATTLE - HORSES - HOGS

PIRATES
PREVALENCE OF SLAVERY
1619 - 1713

INTELLECTUAL LIFE
COLONIAL IDEALS
COMMON SCHOOLS
COLLEGES

SOCIETY
LIGHTING & WARMING
HOUSES
BURNWOODMEN-FARMERS
HOUSES-FURNITURE -
DRESS-TRAVEL
AMUSEMENTS

FASHIONABLE DRESS
HAT - WORN IN WASHINGTON
DRESS - AND HABITS

NEW ENGL.
SOUTH
MIDDLE COL.

PROGRESS
COMMON SCHOOLS
COLLEGES

THE ORIGINAL THIRTEEN COLONIES

Colony	Date	Place	Motive	Settlers	Livelihood	Government
Virginia	1607	Jamestown	Health	Eng Adventurers	Dom. Ind. Slaves	C. C. - P. - Prop. - P.
New York	1614	New York	Trade	Dutch	Furs	C. C. - Prop. - P.
Massachusetts	1620	Plymouth	Religion	Separatists, Puritans	Agr. Fishing	Dem. - Char. - P.
N. Hampshire	1623	Portsmouth	Trade	Col. from Mass.	Agr. Fish. Lumber	Prop. - Prop. - P.
Maryland	1634	St. Marys	Religion	Roman Catholics	Agr. Mfg. Mines	Prop. - P. - Prop.
Connecticut	1635	Windsor	Agr. & Rel.	Colonists, Puritans	Agr. Mfg	Dem. - Char. - P.
Rhode Island	1636	Providence	Religion	Dissenters	Agr. Fishing	Dem. - Char. - P.
Delaware	1638	Wilmington	Agriculture	Swedes, Quakers	Agriculture	Dem. - Prop. - Prop.
N. Carolina	1640-63	Albemarle, Ed.	Agr. & Pol. Study	Refugees, Huguenots	Rice, Tar, Furs	Prop. - Prop.
New Jersey	1664	Elizabethtown	Agriculture	Dutch, Quakers	Agriculture	Prop. - P.
S. Carolina	1670	Charleston	Agr. Rel. & Pol	Refugees, Huguenots	Cotton, Rice, Silk	Prop. - P.
Pennsylvania	1682	Philadelphia	Religion	Quakers	Agr. Mfg Mines	Prop. - P. - Prop.
Georgia	1733	Savannah	Philanthropy	Scotch & Poor	Cotton	Prop. - P.

Colonies

Population—

How did the colonies rank as to population?

Which colony had the greatest population?

Industries

First printing press.

First newspaper.

First college.

Free schools.

Social conditions

Slavery.

Manners and customs.

Great men of the period.

Compare each colony in—

The treatment of the Indians.

The devotion to learning.

The missionary spirit.

The progress toward self-government.

The toleration of religions.

The rapidity and greatness of development.

Exercises

To begin with, it is necessary to study the colonies separately and to take them up in the order of their settlement. After carefully studying them separately, comparative lessons become possible and profitable.

Take Massachusetts as a type of New England colonies.

Contrast Virginia and Massachusetts.

In what way did Pennsylvania differ from both?

Give the characteristic Dutch coloring to New York.

Study their mutual interests.

The following people emigrated to America:

Pilgrims	Presbyterians	Churchmen
Puritans	Huguenots	of Holland
Lutherans	Methodists	Churchmen
Catholics	Jesuits	of England

Why did they leave the mother country?

From what country did they come and in what colonies did they settle?

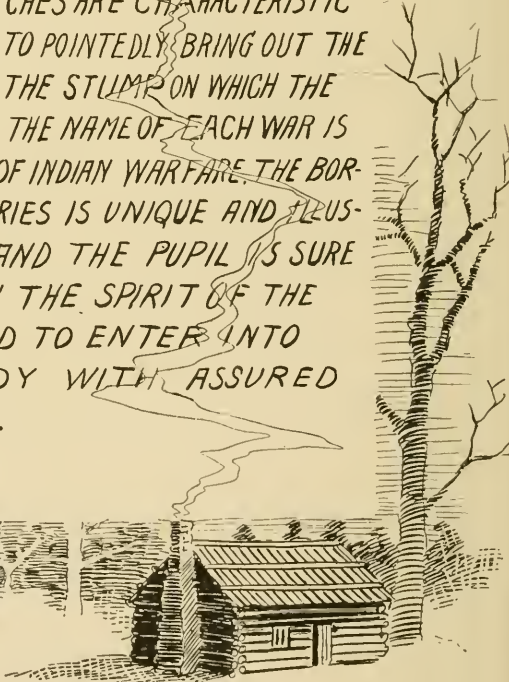


THE INTER-COLONIAL WARS

THIS PERIOD OF HISTORY IS CONFUSING TO THE ORDINARY PUPIL. FACTS ARE ONLY GRASPED IN GENERAL.

WE HOPE THAT THIS SERIES MAY ENABLE THE STUDENT TO ACQUIRE DEFINITE INFORMATION.

OUR SKETCHES ARE CHARACTERISTIC AND DESIGNED TO POINTEDLY BRING OUT THE FACTS. EVEN THE STUMP ON WHICH THE ARROW HOLDS THE NAME OF EACH WAR IS SUGGESTIVE OF INDIAN WARFARE. THE BORDER OF THE SERIES IS UNIQUE AND ILLUSTRATIVE AND THE PUPIL IS SURE TO CATCH THE SPIRIT OF THE TIMES AND TO ENTER INTO THE STUDY WITH ASSURED SUCCESS.



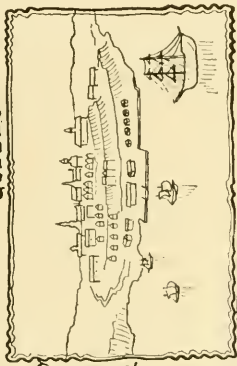
THE INTER-COLONIAL WARS

KING WILLIAM'S WAR

1689-97

TREATY OF RYSWICK

VIEW OF QUEBEC

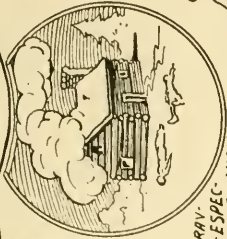


AN EXPEDITION WAS SENT AGAINST QUEBEC AND MONTREAL

IMPORTANT EVENTS-

- 1689- DOVER ATTACKED
- 1690-SCHENECTADY BURNED
- SALMON FALLS ATTACKED
- PORT ROYAL CAPTURED
- INVASION OF CANADA
- 1694-HAVERHILL BRUTALITIES

PORT ROYAL CAPTURED BY COLONIAL TROOPS & ENGLISH



INDIAN RAY- AGES-ESPEC- IALLY IN NEW YORK

THE
INTER COLONIAL
WARS
QUEEN ANNE'S WAR
1702-13
TREATY - UTRECHT

THE
RESULTS
OF THE
WAR.



BY THE TREATY OF UTRECHT
ENGLAND GAINED THE NEW FOUND-
LAND FISHERIES, HUDSON BAY,
AND NOVA SCOTIA.

NEW ENGLAND FROD-
GIERSMAN DEFEND-
ING HIS FAMILY
FROM INDIAN
MARAUDERS



FOLLOWING SOME OLD TRAILS.



IMPORTANT EVENTS
TREATY WITH FIVE NATIONS
DEERFIELD DESTROYED
CAPTURE OF PORT ROYAL
INVASION OF CANADA
WAR IN THE SOUTH
TREATY OF UTRECHT

THE
INTER-COLONIAL
WARS
FRENCH & INDIAN WAR
1755-63
TREATY - PARIS

QUEBEC CAPTURED
BY ENGLISH IN
-1759-



704
707

AN INCIDENT OF WASHINGTON'S RETURN FROM THE FRENCH FORTS

CROSSING THE ALLEGHANY-

1860

AN INCIDENT FROM

A hand-drawn map of the San Francisco Bay Area. The map is enclosed in a simple rectangular border. At the top, the word "SAN FRANCISCO" is written in a curved path. Below it, "SAN FRANCISCO" is written again, followed by "PACIFIC" and "OCEAN". To the right of the top "SAN FRANCISCO" is "EAST". Below the top "SAN FRANCISCO" is "NORTH". To the left of the top "SAN FRANCISCO" is "WEST". In the center, "SAN FRANCISCO" is written, followed by "BAY" and "AREA". To the right of the center is "NORTH". Below the center is "SOUTH". To the left of the center is "WEST". To the right of the center is "EAST". At the bottom, "SAN FRANCISCO" is written, followed by "BAY" and "AREA". To the right of the bottom "SAN FRANCISCO" is "EAST". Below the bottom "SAN FRANCISCO" is "SOUTH". To the left of the bottom "SAN FRANCISCO" is "WEST".

• RESULTS HER
FRANCE SURRENDERED WEST OF
POSSESSIONS EAST & ENGLAND
TO CANADA

ND SPAIN: 30 000 MEN & 11,000 WOMEN

THE WAR-ENGENDERED STRIFE
BETWEEN THE COL. & ENGLAND
& CREATED A BOND OF
UNION AMONG THE

1702

Intercolonial Wars

"They Run! They Run!"

The series of wars that ended with the Peace of Paris was the turning point in American history.

It gave England more territory than she could control.

It schooled the colonists in a degree of freedom which determined the nationality of the continent.

It created a bond of union among them which assured a representative form of government.

It skilled them in the art of war, enabling them to maintain their rights.


It determined the dominating religion.

It practically ended Indian depredations.

It laid the foundation of a national life, which resulted in the nearest approach to an ideal republic.

REVIEW

NAME	CAUSE	DURATION	EVENTS	TREATY AND RESULTS
King William	War between England and France on account of James II	1689-1697	Indian ravages in N. Y. Phipps' expeditions Port Royal captured	Treaty of Ryswick Territory unchanged
Queen Anne	To place James' son on throne of England	1702-1713	Deerfield massacre English capture Pt. Royal Florida settlements destroyed	Treaty of Utrecht England gained Acadia and control of Newfoundland fisheries
King George	Trouble in Europe	1744-1748	Pepperell's expedition Capture of Louisburg	Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. Louisburg and Cape Breton restored to France
French and Indian	Overlapping claims	1754-1763	Braddock's defeat Deportation of Acadians Capture of Fort Duquesne Capture of Louisburg Capture of Crown Point Ticonderoga and Niagara Capture of Quebec and Montreal	Peace of Paris France surrenders to England all her possessions east of the Mississippi and to Spain New Orleans and all her possessions west of the Mississippi

A detailed woodcut-style illustration of a man with a feather in his hair, wearing a long coat, sitting and reading a large book. The book has some text on its cover, including "H. W. W." and "P. 100".

THE REVOLUTION

EVEN THE BORDER IN THIS SERIES EMPHASIZES THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE STARS & STRIPES, EXHIBITS THE IMPLEMENTS OF WAR AND REMINDS ONE OF THE DRUM BEATS OF THE MINUTE MEN.

NEXT TO ENACTING THESE SCENES IS THE PORTRAYING OF THEM IN THIS REALISTIC WAY AND THE SUCCESSFUL TEACHER CAN INSPIRE HER CLASS WITH THE PATRIOTISM OF THE REVOLUTIONARY HEROES TO WHOM WE OWE OUR BIRTHRIGHT TO —

L-EXINGTON...1775
I-NDPENDENCE...1776
B-URGOYNE...1777
E-VACUATION...1778
R-ETREAT...1779
T-REASON...1780
Y-ORKTOWN...1781




[illegible]

WHY WE FUGHT
ENGLAND-



THE MINUTE MAN"
BY THE RUDE BR
THE FLOOD
THE FLOOD

EVENTS LEADING
UP TO THE WAR
Ohio of Abolition
Stamp Act
Dignitary Court
Boston Port Bill
Massachusetts Bill
Vocalist without Representation
Doctor Massacre



A SON OF LIBERTY

Outline of 1775

Battle of Lexington, April 19—

Show how the colonists were prepared.

Object of English.

Importance of the skirmishes.

Explain "Fired the shot heard 'round the world".

Concord Emerson

Battle of Lexington.....Whittier

Paul Revere's RideLongfellow

Colonists assembled around Boston.

Capture of Ticonderoga and Crown Point—

Object.

Results.

Second Continental Congress—

A final petition was sent to the king.

Washington was chosen commander-in-chief.

Voted to raise an army of 20,000 men.

It formed the united colonies and assumed authority
over them.

It voted to issue \$2,000,000 paper money.

Was independence thought of?

Battle of Bunker Hill, June 17—

Was the battle important? Why?

Compare reports made by British and Americans.

Grandmother's Story of Bunker Hill.....Holmes

Washington assumed command July 2.

The Mecklenburg Declaration.

The invasion of Canada.

Attack on Quebec.

The postal system was perfected.

What had been accomplished by the close of the year?

Note—Campaigns should be traced in different colors upon an outlined map
and the location of important battles shown.

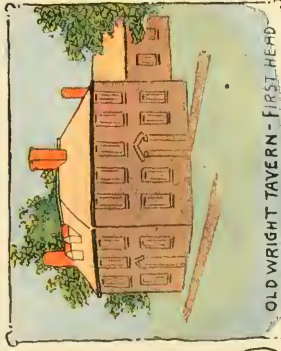
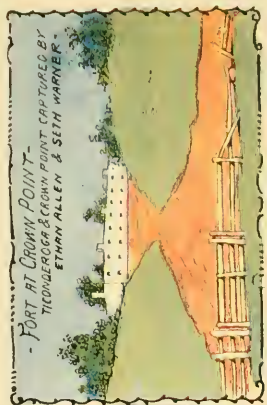
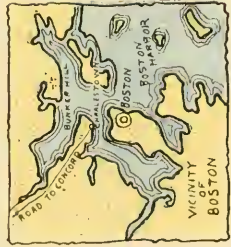


STONE CANNON - LENNINGTON

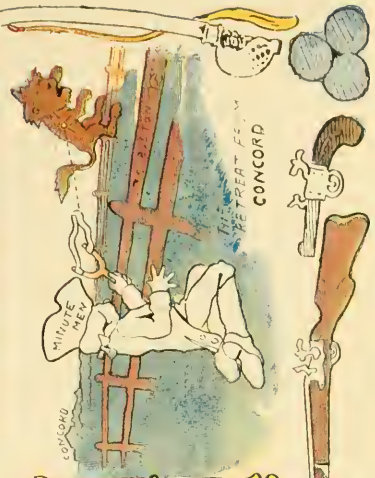


THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR FIRST YEAR - 1775-

IN THE NAME OF THE GREAT JEHOVAH
AND THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS



- ## EVENTS
- Battle of Lexington.
 - Capture of forts Ticonderoga and Crown Point.
 - Second Continental Congress.
 - Battle of Bunker Hill
 - Washington assumed command.
 - Mecklenburg declaration
 - Invasion of Canada.

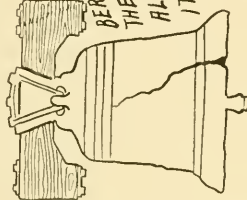


THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR SECOND YEAR-1776-

COL RALL AT
TRENTON

DECLARATION OF
INDEPENDENCE
JULY
FOURTH
-1776-

"PROCLAIM LI-
BERTY THROUGHOUT
THE LAND, UNTO
ALL
THAT'S THERE OF"

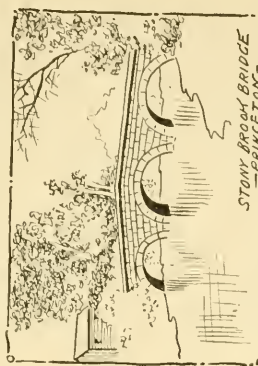


EVENTS

- Siege of Boston.
- Attack on Charleston
- Declaration of Independence
- New York campaign
- Retreat to Philadelphia
- Hessians at Trenton.
- Battle of Princeton.

THE LETTER THAT
RALL DID NOT
READ

WASHINGTON'S
ARMY ESCAPES
FROM LONG ISLAND



STONY BROOK BRIDGE
-PRINCETON-



WASHINGTON CROSSING THE DELAWARE



BURGOYNE'S INVASION AND
HOWES' ROUTE TO PHILADELPHIA



THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

THIRD YEAR - 1777 -

BENJAMIN
FRANKLIN



WHO SUCCEEDED
IN SECURING
AID FROM
FRANCE IN
1777

SCENE AT VALLEY FORGE



"THESE ARE THE TIMES THAT TRY
MEN'S SOULS"

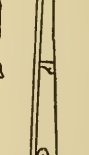
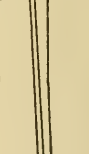
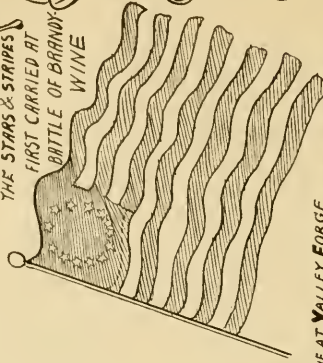
- EVENTS -
STARS AND STRIPES ADOPTED
BURGOYNE'S INVASION

Battle of Bennington
Battle of Saratoga
Surrender of Burgoyne
WASHINGTON'S CAMPAIGN
Battle of Brandywine
Battle of Germantown
THE CONWAY CABAL



ARNOLD AT THE
BATTLE OF SARATOGA

THE STARS & STRIPES
FIRST CARRIED AT
BATTLE OF BRANDY-
WINE



FOURTH YEAR-1778-



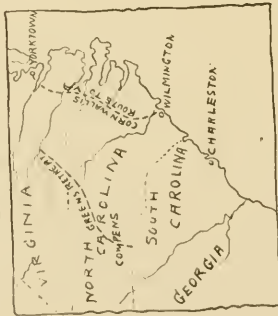
CLARK ON HIS WAY TO KASKASKIA.

THE
WYOMING
MASSACRE

DOES - EVERY

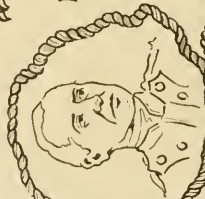
Alliance with France.
Proposals of peace by England.
Battle of Monmouth.
Attack on Newport
English occupied Savannah.
Wyoming & Cherry Valley massacres.

SCENE OF OPERATIONS IN THE SOUTH



THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR FIFTH YEAR - 1779-

"HAVE YOU STRUCK?"
"I HAVE
NOT BE-
GUN TO
FIGHT!"

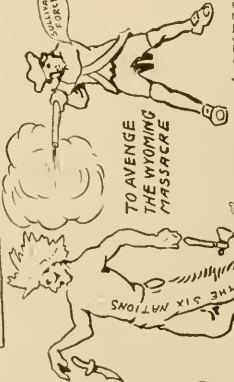


GOLD MEDAL
PRESENTED TO
PAUL JONES BY CONGRESS.

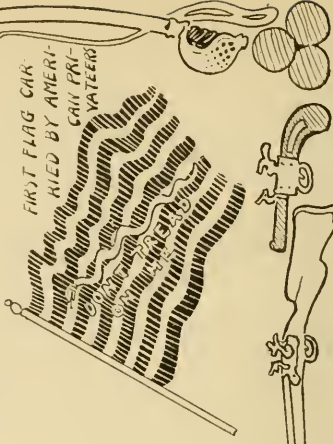


TO AVENGE
THE WYOMING
MASSACRE

GEN SULLIVAN DESTROYS
THE POWER OF THE SIX
NATIONS



-EVENTS-
Ft. Sunbury & Augusta captured.
Battles at Brier Creek
Siege of Savannah.
Tryon's raid in Connecticut.
Recapture of Stony Point.
Success of Paul Jones.



THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

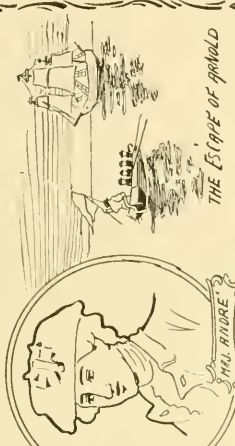
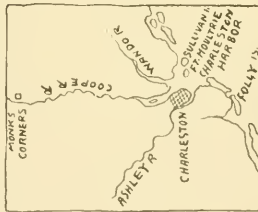
SIXTH YEAR-1780-

"THE BRITISH SOLDIER TREMBLES
WHEN MARION'S NAME IS TOLD"



MARION THE "SWAMP-FOX"

MAP
SHOWING
CHARLESTON
AND
VICINITY

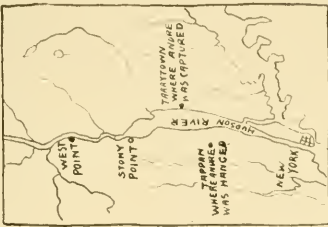


THE ESCAPE OF ARNOLD

-EVENTS-

Siege of Charleston.
Battle of Camden.
Marion, Sumpter, Lee, Pickens.
Battle of Kings Mountain.
Treason of Arnold.

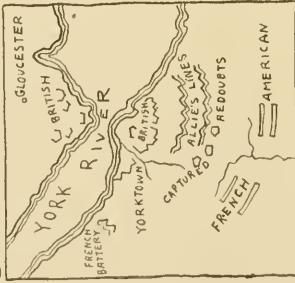
SCENE OF ARNOLD'S TREASON



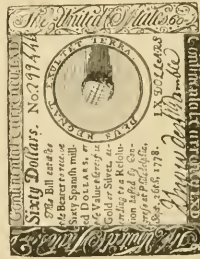
DEKALB'S MD. &
DEL. CONTINENTALS
AT CAMDEN WHERE
GATES MET DEFEAT



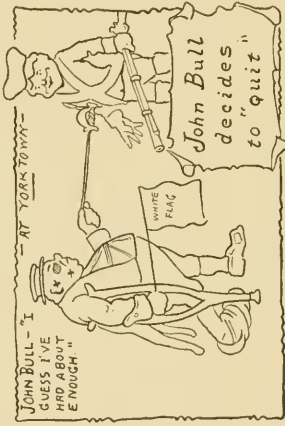
SEIGE OF YORK TOWN.



CONTINENTAL MONEY



THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR. SEVENTH YEAR-1781-



EVENTS-

Battle of Cowpens.
Green's retreat.
Battle of Guilford Courthouse.
Successes of the Flagged Regiments.
Siege of Yorktown.



MEDAL PRESENTED
TO MORGAN BY CONGRESS



THE SURRENDER
OF CORN WALLIS
AT YORK TOWN

"PAST TWO O'CLOCK
AND CORN-
WALLIS IS
TAKEN."



THREE LEADING EVENTS OF EACH YEAR OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

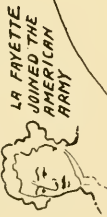


- WINTER AT VALLEY FORGE -

- 1777 -



WASHINGTON LEFT HIS CAMP FIRES BURNING TO DECEIVE CORNWALLIS WHILE HE ATTACKED PRINCETON -



LA FAYETTE JOINED THE AMERICAN ARMY

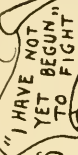
- 1778 -

SARATOGA
- 1777 -
THE DECISIVE
BATTLE OF THE
REVOLUTIONARY
WAR



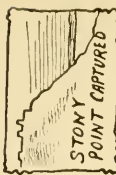
WINNING MASSACHUSETTS

VICTORIES OF PAUL JONES



"I HAVE NOT YET BEGUN TO FIGHT"

1779



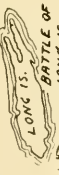
STONY POINT CAPTURED

GEN. SULLIVAN'S EXPEDITION AGAINST THE INDIANS

- 1776 -



LIBERTY BELL



LONG IS. BATTLE OF LONG IS. A MESSIAN TROOPER BATTLE OF TRENTON

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

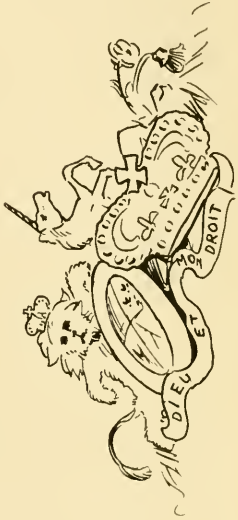
1775



BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL



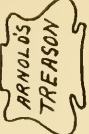
BOULDER MONUMENT - LEXINGTON -



1780



THE "SWAMP FOX"



ARNOLD'S TREASON

DEATH OF DE KALB AT BATTLE OF CAMDEN

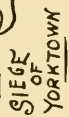
1781



GREENES' RETREAT



GUILFORD COURT HOUSE

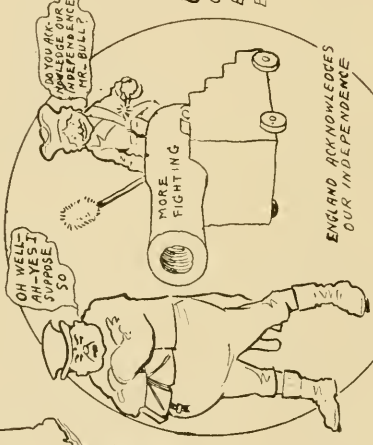
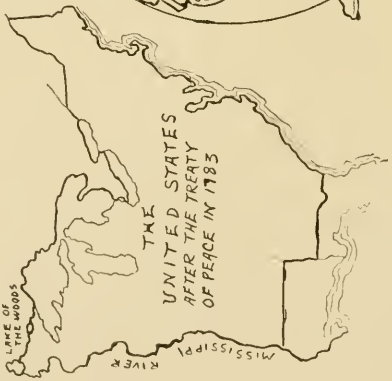


SEIGE OF YORKTOWN

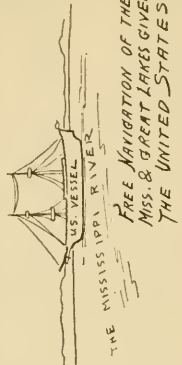
"FIRST TWO O'CLOCK & CORNWALLIS IS TAKEN"

RESULTS OF THE

REVOLUTIONARY WAR



UNITED STATES GIVEN AN INTEREST IN THE FINANCIES --



GOST OF THE WAR TO ENGLAND

MEN - 50,000 -

MONEY - (ABOUT) \$100,000,000

FLORIDA

ENGLAND GRANTS FLORIDA TO SPAIN-

GOST OF THE WAR TO AMERICA

MEN - 40,000

MONEY - (ABOUT) \$155,000,000



Revolution

Battles

American Victories

British Victories

Prominent Men

Soldiers

American

British

Statesmen

American

British

Chronological Table of Events

Supplementary Reading

A very few supplementary selections are suggested throughout this work that the teacher and student may be impressed with the richness, dramatic interest and color to historical subjects when literature is interwoven. The school histories furnish but a mere outline at best and the teacher adhering solely to the text cannot hope to inspire her pupils.

The Song of Marion's Men.	Bryant
True to the Old Flag.	Henty
The Swamp Fox.	Simms
Hugh Wynne.	Mitchell
Paul Revere's Ride.	Longfellow
Septimius Felton.	Hawthorne
The Pilot (Paul Jones is hero).	Cooper
The Spy (Grandmother's Story of the Battle of Bunker Hill).	Cooper

Topics for Special Study

The Declaration of Independence
Aid from France
The Stars and Stripes
The Backwoods Man as a Type
The Cradle of Liberty
"Greene's Superb Strategy"
Financiers of the Revolution
Foreigners in the American Army
Literature of the Revolution
The Loyalist



THE ADMINISTRATIONS

THE EVENTS OF THE TWENTY-SIX ADMINISTRATIONS ARE HERE PORTRAYED IN SUCH A WAY AS TO FIX THEM PERMANENTLY IN THE MIND OF THE STUDENT.

PUPILS USING THESE OUTLINES CANNOT PASS OVER THIS IMPORTANT PERIOD OF OUR HISTORY WITHOUT A GENERAL KNOWLEDGE OF THE EVENTS WHICH HAVE MADE US THE FOREMOST AMONG NATIONS AND AN IDEA AS TO WHEN SUCH HAPPENINGS OCCURRED.



OUR FIRST PRESIDENT

1789

1797

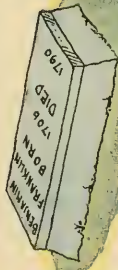


FOREIGN AFFAIRS
French troubles
Citizen Genet
Jay's Treaty
Mississippi Treaty
Treaty with Algeria
Greenwich Treaty
English Order in Council

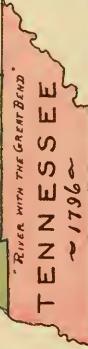
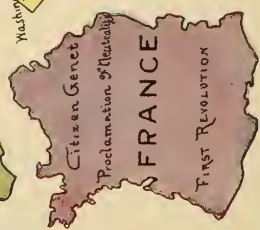
DOMESTIC AFFAIRS
Amendments
Naturalization
Genius
Staff
Slavery
Finances
Rebellions

BIRTH
PARENTAGE
EDUCATION
MARRIAGE
CHARACTER
DEATH

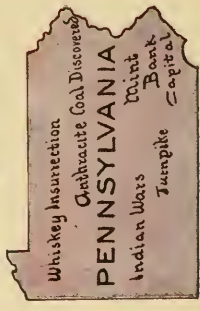
BIRTH
PARENTAGE
EDUCATION
MARRIAGE
CHARACTER
DEATH



Treaty
\$800,000 Ransom
100,000 Vessel
23,000 Annual
Tribute



FIRST COTTON GIN



OPEN TO COMMERCE 1796

"Providence left him childless, that his country might call him father."

Washington's Administration

What was our total public debt at the beginning of Washington's administration? Compare this with the national debt of to-day.

What three states were admitted to the Union while Washington was president? In what year was each admitted? What is a sobriquet for each of these states?

What was the population of the United States at the first census? What state in the Union at the present time has a greater population?

What seven important events occurred in Pennsylvania? Which three occurred in Philadelphia?

What noted philosopher died? For what invention was he noted? How old was he?

What invention had to do with the development of the Southern states? Who was the inventor?

What title is given to Washington?

Summary

See what pupil can express in the most interesting way a summary of the events of any given period. We give here a summary of Washington's administration. We have expressed in a few words the gist of the events. Have a competitive recitation in which the pupils shall strive to express the most thought in the fewest words. This exercise can be applied to any period.

When the first president took his seat our population was not quite 4,000,000.

The first cabinet was formed by the selection of leaders from both parties.

The financial policy proposed by Hamilton gave us money to pay our debts and established our credit.

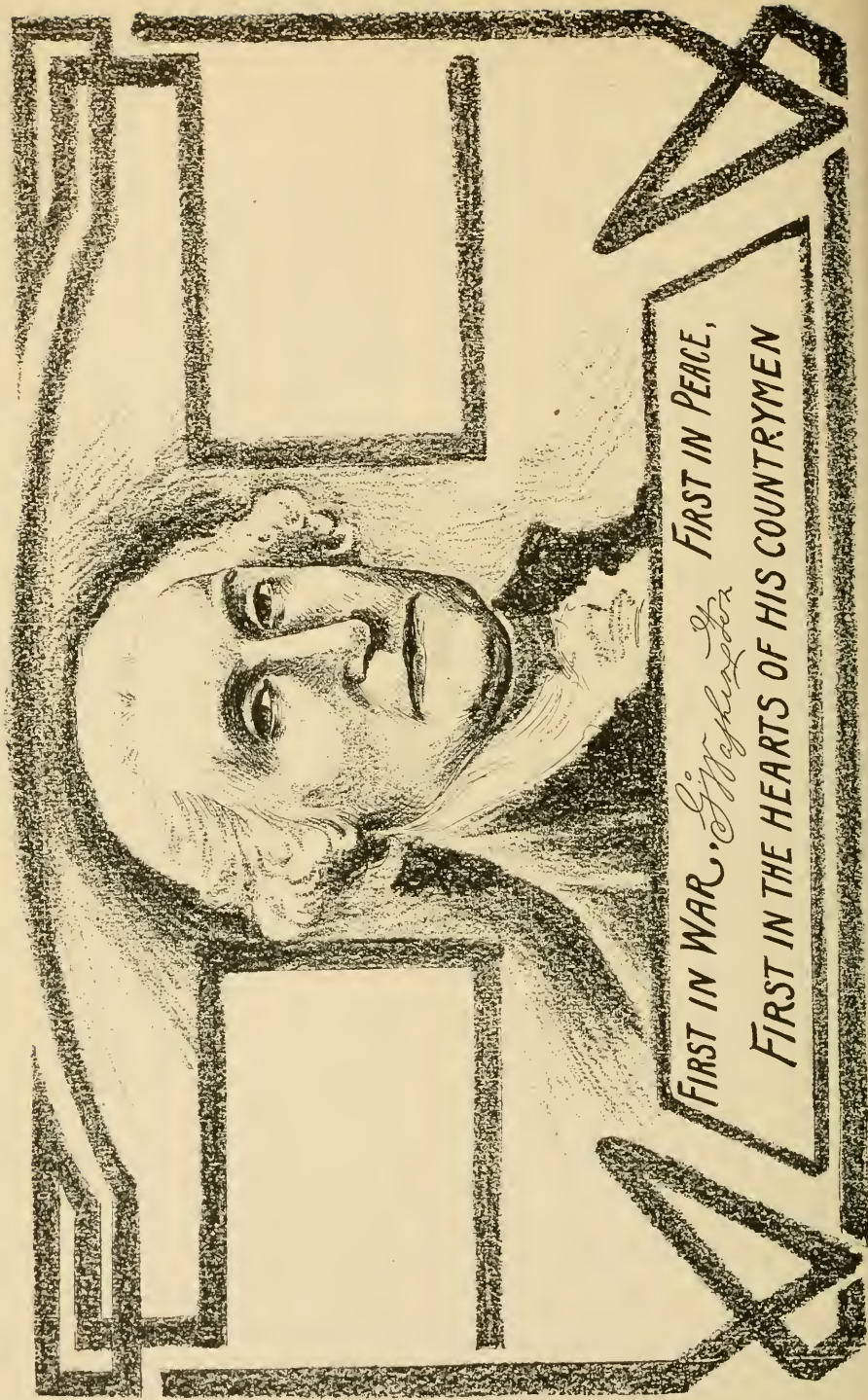
Washington wisely resisted Genet's wild policy.

After the Indians were suppressed, emigration to the western country increased rapidly.

Vermont, Kentucky and Tennessee became states.

The treaty with Spain gave us a natural outlet for the products of the west.

The cotton-gin was invented and cotton eventually became the chief crop of the Southern states.



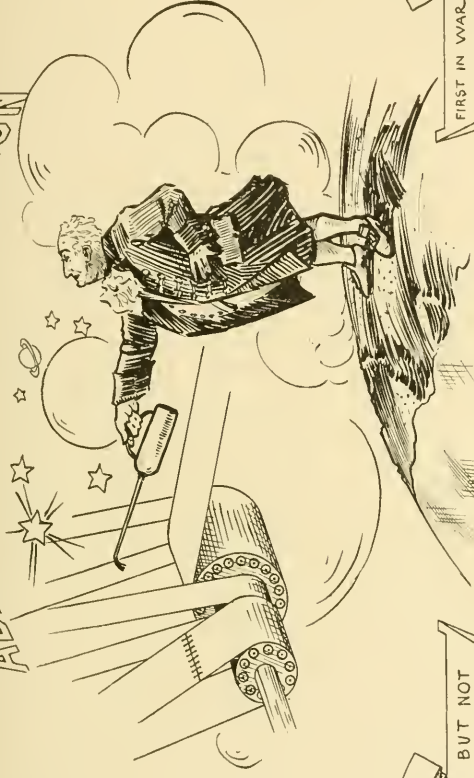
FIRST IN WAR, *Gyrfalcon* FIRST IN PEACE,
FIRST IN THE HEARTS OF HIS COUNTRYMEN

1797

ADAMS' ADMINISTRATION

1801

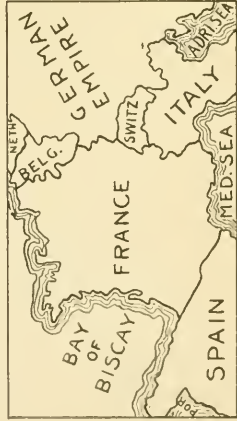
ALIEN LAW
THE PRESIDENT COULD
EXPULSION FROM THE COUNTRY
ANY FOREIGNER WHOM
HE DEEMED INJURIOUS TO
THE UNITED STATES



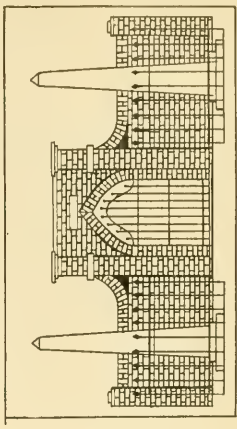
SEDITION LAW
ANYONE LIBELING
CONGRESS, THE PRESIDENT, OR
THE GOVERNMENT, COULD
BE FINED OR IMPRISONED

DEFENSE
MILLIONS FOR
ONE CENT
FOR
BUT NOT
TRIBUTE

FIRST IN WAR
FIRST IN PEACE
OF
THE HEARTS
AND FIRST IN
HIS COUNTRYMEN



JOHN ADAMS SUCCEEDED WASHINGTON AS PRESIDENT AND DID NOT CHANGE HIS POLITICS TO AMOUNT TO MUCH.
HE MADE A GOOD RECORD AS CONGRESSMAN BUT LOST IT AS PRESIDENT LARGELY BECAUSE OF HIS EGOTISM HE SEEMED TO THINK THAT IF HE NEGLECTED TO OIL THE GEARING OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM ABOUT SO OFTEN IT WOULD STOP RUNNING.
-BILL NYE-



1801 JEFFERSON'S

ADMINISTRATION 1801

TRIPOLITAN WAR

TIME-1801-5

1801-TRIPOLI DECLARED WAR

1803-NAVAL FORCE IN MED. SEA

PHIL. FOUND & CAPTURED

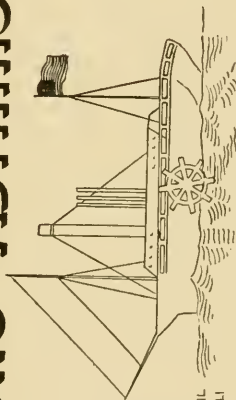
CREW TREATED AS SLAVES

1804-DECATUR CAPT & BURNED PHIL.

COMBABLE BOMBARDED TRIPOLI

1805-TROUBLE CEASED

BASHAW GLAD TO MAKE TREATY



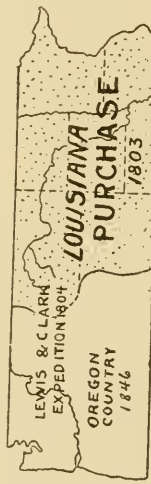
FULTON'S CLERMONT 1807



ORDERS IN COUNCIL



FRANCE
NAPOLÉON'S
MILAN DECREE



LEWIS & CLARK
EXPEDITION 1804

OREGON
COUNTRY
1846

LOUISIANA
PURCHASE
1803

PURCHASE OF LOUISIANA

FROM-NAPOLEON
BY WHOM-LIVINGSTONE & M'AROE

CAUSE-

1-EXTREMITY OF NAPOLEON

2-TO PREVENT ENGLAND GETTING

3-TO MAKE THE UNITED STATES

A RIVAL OF ENGLAND

OBJECT-

1-TO OPEN THE MISS. RIVER TO

THE WESTERN COMMERCE

2-TO EXTEND THE TERR. OF THE U.S.

TERMS-ABOUT 15,000,000 DOLLARS

INGREDIENTS-

1-TEAR. OF THE U.S. MORE THAN DOUBLED

2-STRENGTHENED SLAVE TERR. AND GAVE

RISE TO THE MO. COMPROMISE

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

1806 ENGLAND ORDERS IN COUNCIL

NAPOLÉON-MILAN DECREE

EMBARGO ACT "TERRERIN POLICY"

CHESAPEAKE FIRED ON

1809-M'N-INTERCOURSE LAW PASSED

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

1801-FIRST WRITTEN

MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

ARMY & NAVY REDUCED.

EXCISE TAKEN FROM WHISKEY

1808-SLAVE TRADE PROHIBITED



WEE HAWKEN

FAHOUS DUELING

GROUND-HAMILTON & HIS

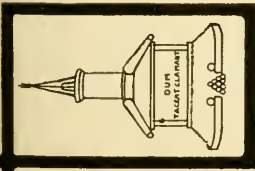
DON'T FELL HERE-BURR-HAM-

ILTON-1804-



OHIO

ADMITTED
1802



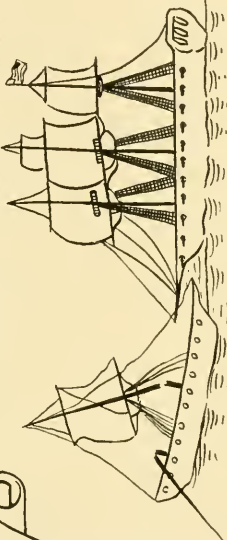
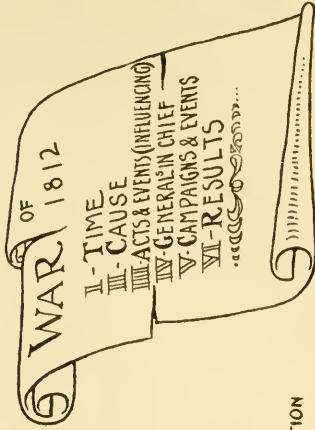
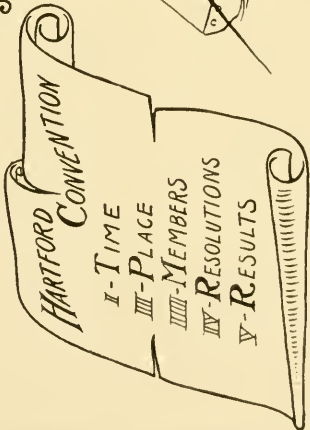
MONUMENT, NEW ORLEANS

1817
JAMES ON
1809 MADISON

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER



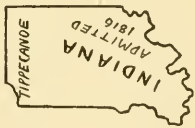
OH, SAY CAN YOU SEE BY THE DAWNS EARLY LIGHT WHAT SO PROUDLY WE HAILED



DESTRUCTION OF THE GUERRIERE BY THE CONSTITUTION



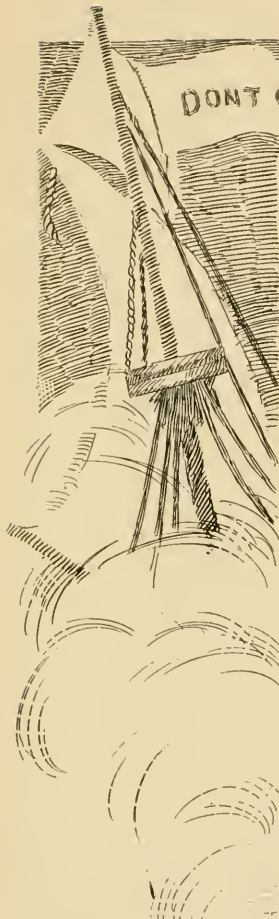
SEAL OF INDIANA



SEAL OF LOUISIANA

AMERICAN SOLDIER





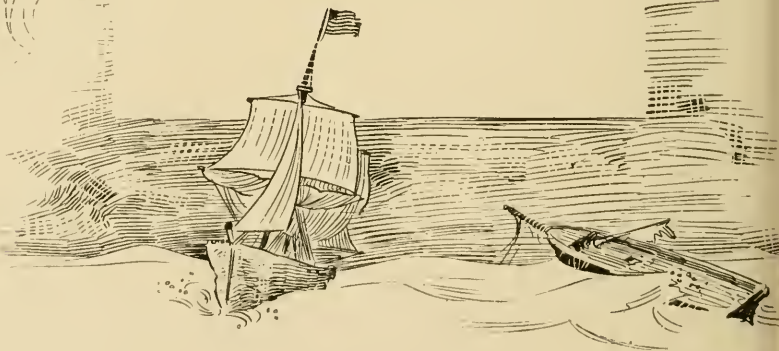
DONT GIVE UP THE SHIP

THE WAR OF 1812

YOU WILL NOTE THAT OUR BORDER FOR EACH SKETCH IS SUGGESTIVE OF SEA WARFARE.

THE PEN SKETCHES ARE SUCH AS ANY CHILD CAN REPRODUCE AND THIS GROUPING OF HISTORICAL FACTS WILL ENABLE HIM TO FIX THEM DEFINITELY IN HIS MIND.

SUCH HISTORICAL INFORMATION FURNISHES AN INCENTIVE FOR RESEARCH AND A FOUNDATION UPON WHICH ONE MAY BUILD AN HARMONIOUS SUPERSTRUCTURE.

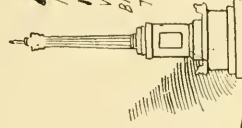


IMPRESSMENT OF AMERICAN SEAMEN -



"ONCE AN ENGLISHMAN, ALWAYS AN ENGLISHMAN"

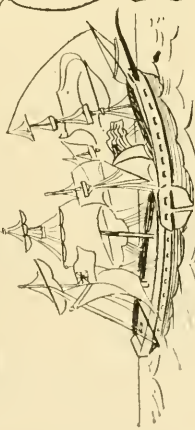
THE
WAR OF 1812
FIRST YEAR-1812



BRock MONUMENT
IN HONOR OF SIR
ISAAC BROCK WHO
WAS KILLED AT THE
BATTLE OF QUEEN'S-
TON HEIGHTS-

-HAPPENINGS OF 1812 -

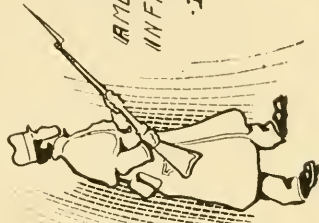
HULL'S INVASION OF CANADA
BRITISH TAKE MACKINAW
HULL SURRENDERED DETROIT
NAVAL BATTLES
CONSTITUTION AND GUERRIERE
WASP AND FROLIC
UNITED STATES AND MACEDONIAN
ESSEX AND ALERT
300 BRITISH MERCHANT VESSELS CAPTURED



THE ENGLISH SHIP FROLIC
CAPTURED BY THE "WASP"

CASES

RIGHT OF SEARCH
IMPRESSMENT OF AMERICAN SEAMEN
INTERFERENCE WITH COMMERCE
DISPUTED POSSESSIONS
ACTS OR EVENTS (INFLUENCING)
900 AMERICAN SHIPS CONFISCATED
6000 AMERICAN SEAMEN IMPRESSED
THE ORDERS IN COUNCIL
NON-INTERCOURSE ACT



AN
AMERICAN
INFANTRYMAN
OF
-1812-



"DON'T GIVE UP THE SHIP"



DEATH OF LAWRENCE

THE WAR OF 1812 SECOND YEAR-1813



OLIVER H. PERRY

"WE HAVE MET THE ENEMY AND THEY ARE OURS"

PERRY CHANGING HIS FLAG SHIP DURING THE BATTLE



HAPPENINGS OF 1813

RECOVERY OF MICHIGAN
BATTLE OF FREMONTOWN
PERRY'S VICTORY
BATTLE OF THE THAMES
INVASION OF CANADA
CAPTURE OF YORK
BATTLE OF CHRYSLER'S FARM

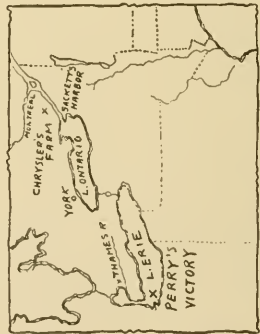
CREEK INDIAN WAR
NAVAL BATTLES

HORNET AND PERCOCK
CHESAPEAKE AND SHANNON

DON'T GIVE UP THE SHIP

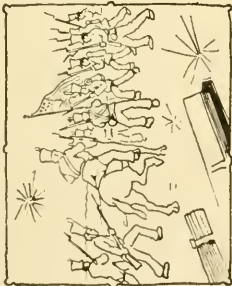


PERRY'S PENNANT



The War in the North

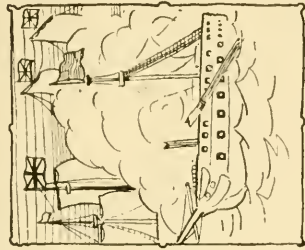
AT
THE
BATTLE
OF
LUNDY'S
LANE



THE
WAR OF 1812
THIRD YEAR 1814

"I'LL TRY SIR
TO REMEMBER
THE
RIVER RAISIN"

BATTLE
BETWEEN
THE
ESSEX
AND
TWO
ENGLISH
SHIPS



TREATY OF GHENT
DEC 24, 1814

CONQUESTS WERE RESTORED
ENGLAND AND AMERICA AGREED
UPON A COMBINED EFFORT
TO SUPPRESS THE IMPORTATION
OF SLAVES FROM AFRICA.

GEN. WIN-
FIELD SCOTT
AT THE
BATTLE OF
CHIPPEWA



CHARGE!

"THE ENEMY SAY
THAT THE AMERICANS
ARE GOOD AT A LONG
RANGE, BUT CANNOT STAND THE COLD IRON
CHARGE!"

I CALL UPON YOU INSTANTLY TO GIVE THE LIE TO THE SLANDER
—G. W. W.—

THE BRITISH BURN
WASHINGTON,
DESTROYING THE CAP-
ITOL, THE PRESIDENT'S
HOUSE & THE NATION-
AL LIBRARY.

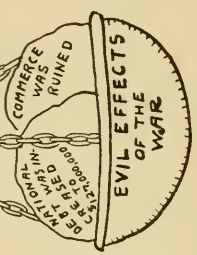
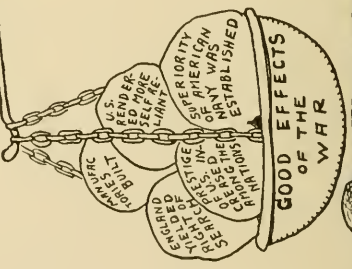
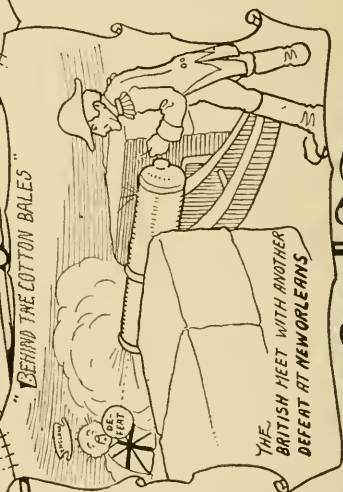
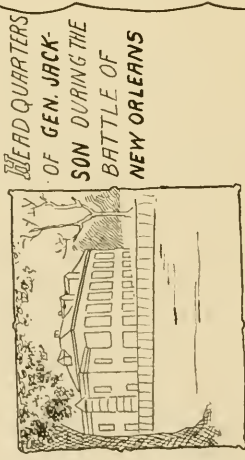


ACT OF
VANDALISM

I WILL MAKE A COW PASTURE OF THESE
YANKEE CAPITOL GROUNDS.
—G. W. W.—



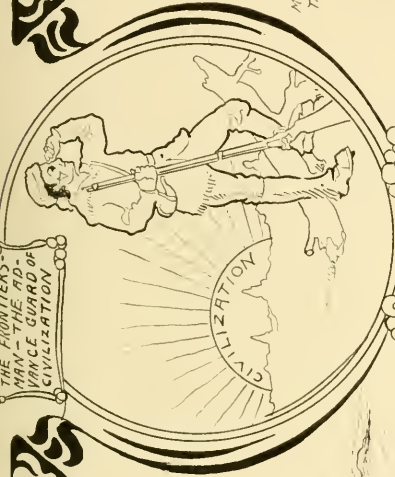
THE WAR OF 1812 FOURTH YEAR-1815



THE BRITISH MEET WITH ANOTHER DEFEAT AT NEW ORLEANS

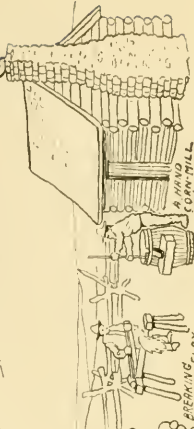
PIKE

THE FRONTIER-
MAN - THE AD-
VANCE GUARD OF
CIVILIZATION



DAVIS

SETTLERS
MOVING WEST ALONG
THE CUMBERLAND
ROAD



A HAND
FOUNTHILL
STEERING PLANK

SOME FAMOUS
- PIONEERS -

LEWIS

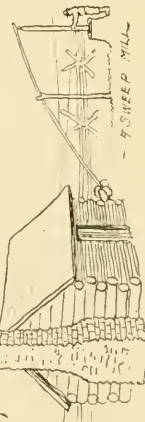
CLARK

PIKE

DANIEL BOONE

DAVID CROCKETT

LEWIS FIRST
GLIMPSE OF THE
ROCKIES



- A SHEEP MILL

PEACE FOR THIRTY YEARS

1817

JAMES MONROE

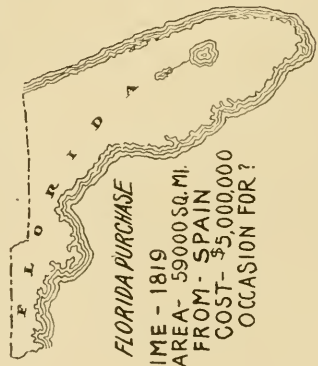
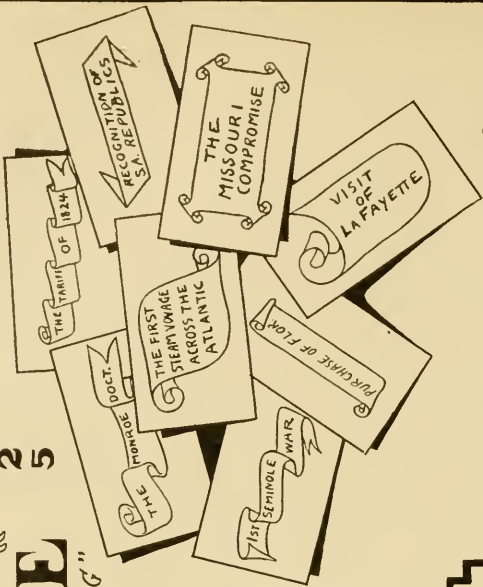
1825

"ERA OF GOOD FEELING"

STATES ADMITTED



IMPORTANT EVENTS



Missouri Compromise

TIME 1820

AUTHORS

STATEMENT

RESULT

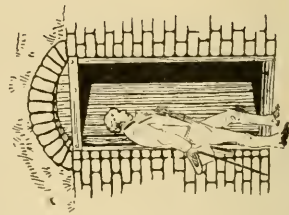
Monroe Doctrine

TIME - 1823

CAUSE

STATEMENT

RESULT



LAFAYETTE AT THE TOMB OF WASHINGTON

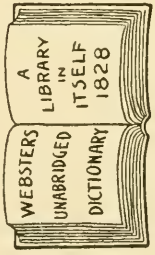
"THE NATION'S GUEST"

1825

"THE WALKING VOCABULARY"
"THE OLD MAN ELOQUENT"

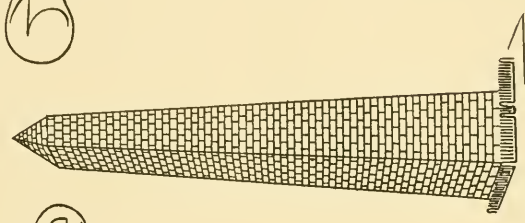
J. Q. ADAMS' ADMINISTRATION

JEFFERSON
JULY 4, 1826.

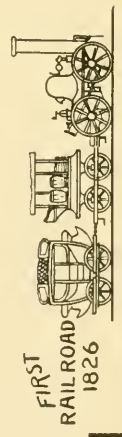


IMPORTANT EVENTS

- 1825-BUNKER HILL
- ERIE CANAL OPENED
- 1826-DEATH OF JOHN ADAMS
- DEATH OF JEFFERSON
- DISAPPEARANCE OF MORGAN
- 1827-FIRST RAILWAY
- 1828-BILL OF ABOMINATIONS
- WEBSTERS DICTIONARY



BUNKER HILL MONUMENT

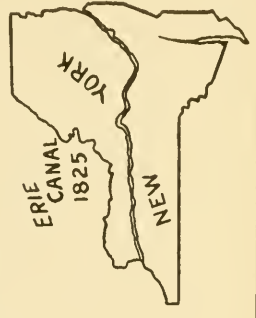


1829

ADAMS
JULY 4, 1826.

NEW POLITICAL PARTIES

- NATIONAL REPUBLICAN
- I-TIME-1825-35
- III-PRINCIPLES
PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT
PROTECTIVE TARIFF
NATIONAL BANK
- III-LEADERS
ADAMS
WEBSTER
ADAMS.
- ANTI MASONIC
- II-TIME-1827
- III-PLATFORM
SUPPRESSION OF
MASONRY.
OPPOSITION TO
SECRET SOCIETIES
- III-PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE
CLAY
- III-INFLUENCE
-WILLIAM WIRT-
CONTROLLED N.Y.
ELECTIONS.



"THIS IS THE LAST OF EARTH"
"TALENT, OPPORTUNITY, EFFORT, RESULTS."

THE FIVE
IMPORTANT
EVENTS

1829

1837

JACKSON

OLD HICKORY

SPOILS SYSTEM

"TO THE VICTORS
BELONG THE
SPOILS"

ROTATION IN OFFICE
KITCHEN CABINET
POCKET VETOES

**ANTI SLAVERY
MOVEMENT**

NEW ENGLAND
ANTI SLAVERY
SOCIETY ORGANIZED

"THE LIBERATOR"

GARRISON

U.S. BANK

CHARTER VETOED
SPECULATION
SPECIAL CIRCULAR

STATE BANKS

"Pet Banks"

THOS BENTON

NULLIFICATION

RESISTANCE OF
NATIONAL LAW

FORCE ACT

GAG RULE

THE "BLOODY BILL"

LITERARY

ROLE OF AMERICAN LITERATURE
AND CHEAP NEWSPAPERS

BRYANT-WHITTIER
HAWTHORNE-IRVING
LONGFELLOW-COOPER
EMERSON-HOLMES
-POE-

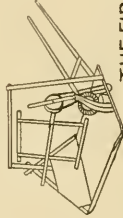
N.Y. SUN FOUNDED
N.Y. HERALD FOUNDED

OTHER EVENTS

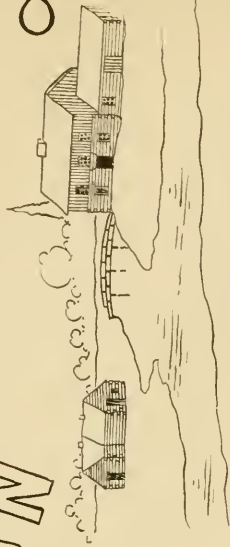
INDEPENDENCE OF MEXICO
MORMONISM ESTABLISHED
DEATHS OF MONROE & MADISON

TREATY WITH BRAZIL
TEXAS DECLARES INDEPENDENCE
GREAT FIRE IN NEW YORK
CHOLERA VISITS U.S.
ARK. & MICH. ADMITTED

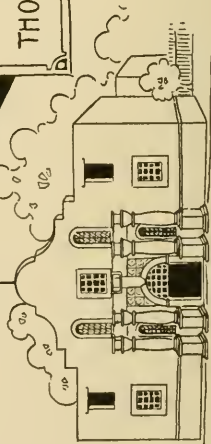
SEMINOLE
AND
BLACK-
HAWK
WARS



THE FIRST
HARVESTER



CHICAGO IN 1832

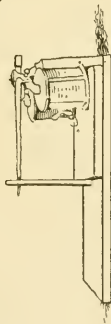


ALAMO

VAN BUREN'S ADMINISTRATION

1837-1841.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH
PATENTED-1837-



THE ALTON RIOTS
1837.

THE
CANADIAN REBELLION
1837.

CHEROKEE INDIANS
REMOVED TO INDIAN TERRITORY
1838.

THE GREAT
FINANCIAL PANIC
.... OF 1837
THE
SUBTREASURY SYSTEM
ESTABLISHED.

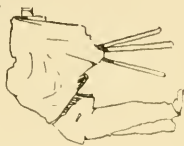
SUBTREASURY BILL PASSED
1840.

FIRST NORMAL SCHOOL
OPENED IN MASS.
1839.

PROCESS OF
VULCANIZING RUBBER
DISCOVERED IN
1839.

6th CENSUS POP-17,009,453
1840.

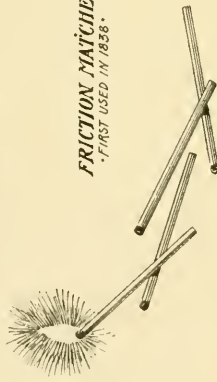
FIRST PHOTOGRAPH
"TAKEN IN AMERICA"
1839.



THE
SEMINOLE
WAR.



FRICITION MATCHES
FIRST USED IN 1838.



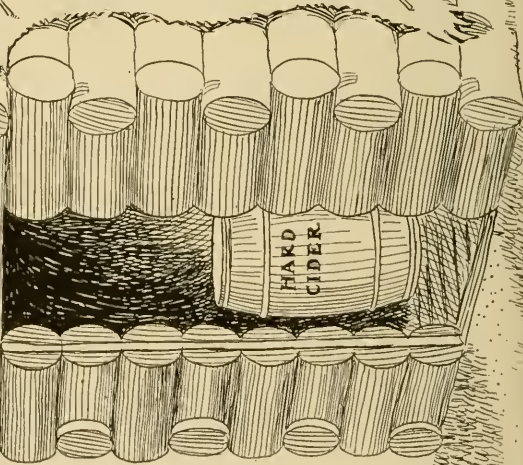
VICTORIA CROWNED

WM. H. HARRISON'S ADMINISTRATION

MARCH 4TH TO APRIL 4TH 1841

WM. HARRISON.

BIRTH
ANCESTRY
PARENTAGE
EDUCATION
YOUTH
MANHOOD
OCCUPATION
DESCRIPTION
HOME LIFE
POLITICS
PUBLIC CAREER
COMPATRIOTS
CABINET
DYING WORDS
DEATH
BURIAL



TIPPECANOE
AND
TYLER
TOO

1841

1841 TYLER'S ADMINISTRATION

1845

EVENTS OF IMPORTANCE

THE WEBSTER-ASHBURTON TREATY.
DORR'S REBELLION.
TROUBLE WITH INDIANS IN THE WEST.
SCREW PROPELLER INTRODUCED INTO U.S. NAVY.



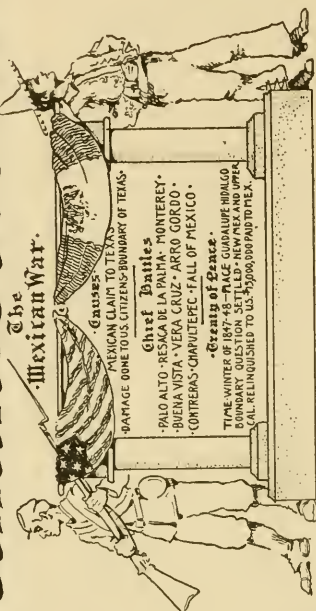
TYLER VETOES
THE NATIONAL BANK BILL.
-1841-



TEXAS MADE A STATE
-1845-



1845 Polks - 1849 Administration



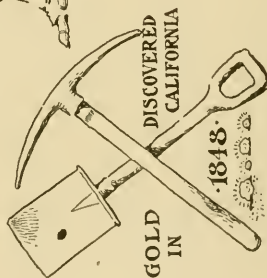
Gauchos.
MEXICAN CLAIM TO TEXAS.
RAPACE DOME YOUR CITIZENS-BRINDARY OF TEXAS.

Chief Battles
-PALO ALTO - RESICA DE LA PALLA - MONTEREY -
-BUENA VISTA - VERA CRUZ - ARTIO GORDO -
-CONTREAS-COMPUETE - TALL OF MEXICO -

Treaty of Peace.
TIME WINTER OF 1847-48 - PACE GUADALUP HIDALGO
BOUNDARY QUESTION SETTLED - NEWARK AND UFFER
CAL. RELINQUISHED TO U.S. - 53,000,000 AG. 1848.

HAPPENINGS.

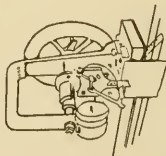
NAVAL SCHOOL FOUNDED AT ANNAPOLIS-1845-
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE ESTABLISHED-1846-
1ST OPERATION PERFORMED BY USE OF ETHER-1846-
HOE CYLINDER PRINTING PRESS INVENTED 1847-
SALT LAKE CITY FOUNDED-1849-



GOLD
IN

DISCOVERED
CALIFORNIA

1848



SEWING MACHINE
INVENTED BY HOWE-1845.

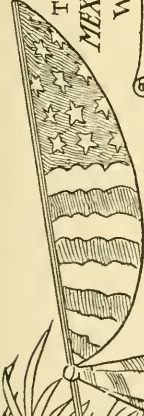
IOWA
ADMITTED TO
THE UNION
1845

TEXAS
ANNEXED
1845

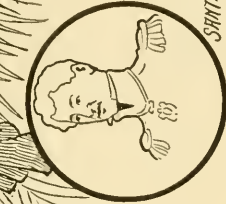
WISCONSIN
ADMITTED
IN
1848

THE
OREGON COUNTRY
SECURED BY
TREATY WITH
GREAT BRITAIN
1846

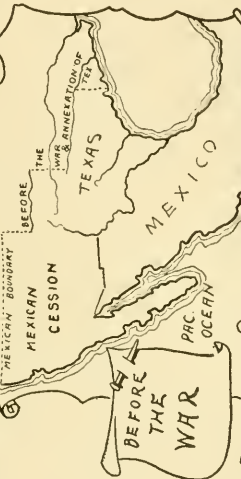
THE MEXICAN WAR



"GEN. TAYLOR
NEVER
SURRENDERS"



SANTA ANNA



Events.

CAUSES

ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.
DISPUTED BOUNDARY LINE.
EVENTS LEADING TO WAR.

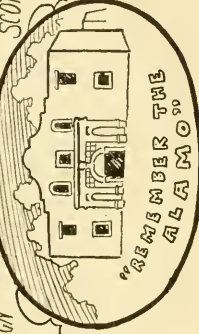
TAYLOR'S CAMPAIGN

KEARNEY'S CAMPAIGN

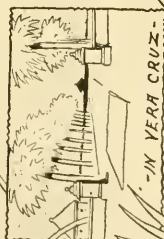
TREATY OF
GUADALUPE HIDRAGO

SCOTT'S CAMPAIGN

RESULTS OF
THE WAR



"REMEMBER THE
ALAMO"



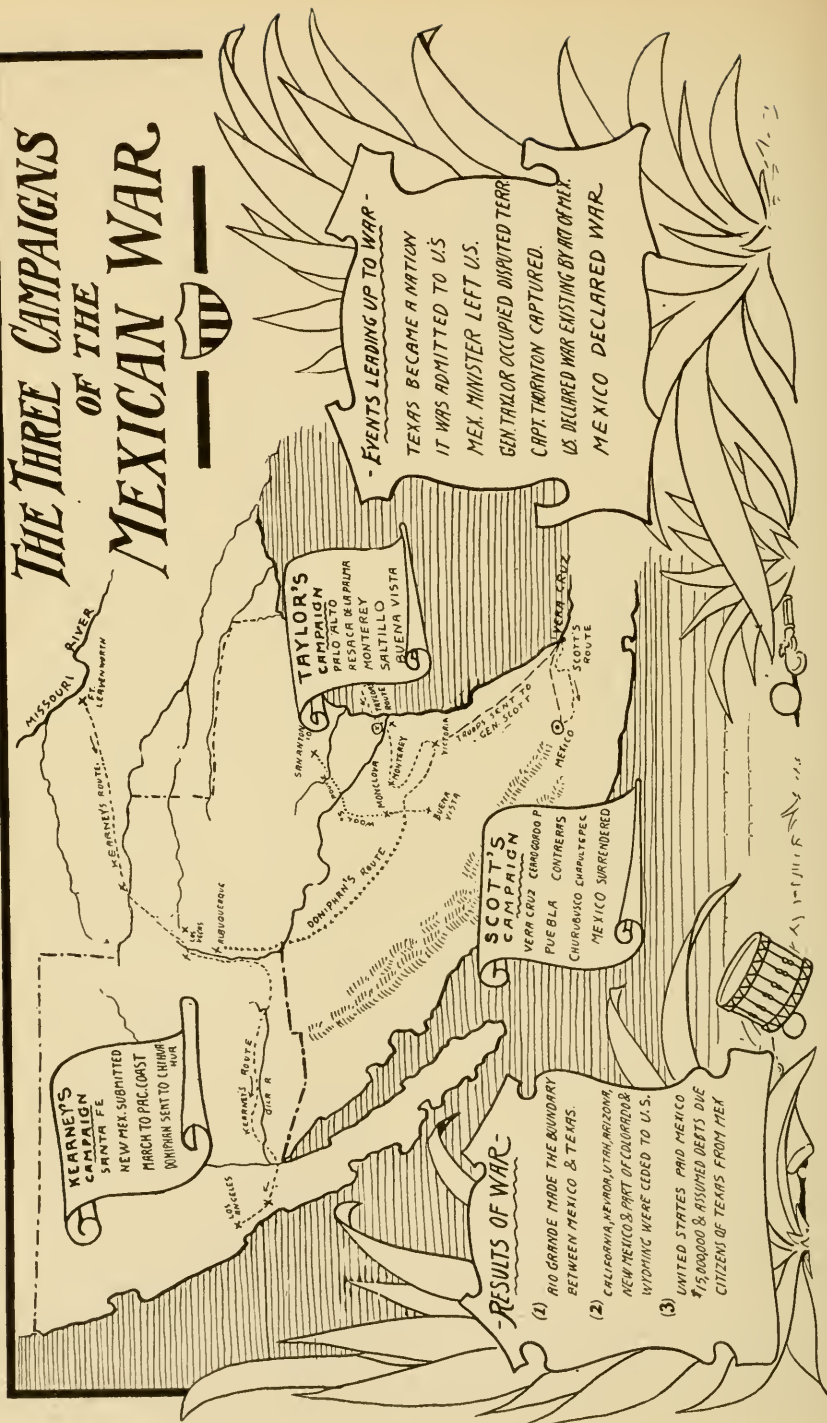
"-IN VERA CRUZ-



BATTLE GROUND
-CHAPULTEPEC-



THE THREE CAMPAIGNS OF THE MEXICAN WAR



KEARNEY'S CAMPAIGN
NEW MEX. SUBMITTED
SANTA FE
MARCH TO PAC. COAST
QUINPIAN SENT TO CHIHUAHUA

TAYLOR'S CAMPAIGN
SAN ANTONIO
PALEO ALTO
ACATEPEC
MONTERREY
SALTILLO
BUENA VISTA

SCOTT'S CAMPAIGN
VERA CRUZ
CONTRERAS
CHURUBUSCO
CHAPULTEPEC
MEXICO SURRENDERED

-EVENTS LEADING UP TO WAR-
TEXAS BECAME A NATION
IT WAS ADMITTED TO U.S.
MEX. MINISTER LEFT U.S.
GEN. TAYLOR OCCUPIED DUBUQUE
CAPT. THORNTON CAPTURED.
U.S. DECLARED WAR EXISTING BY ART. OF MEX.
MEXICO DECLARED WAR

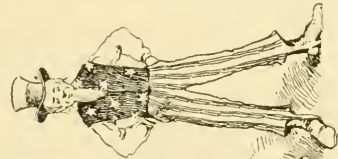
-RESULTS OF WAR-
(1) RIO GRANDE MADE THE BOUNDARY
BETWEEN MEXICO & TEXAS.
(2) CALIFORNIA, NEVADA, UTAH, ARIZONA,
NEW MEXICO & PART OF COLORADO &
WIDENING WERE CEDED TO U.S.
(3) UNITED STATES PAID MEXICO
\$15,000,000 & ASSUMED DEBTS DUE
CITIZENS OF TEXAS FROM MEX.

1849

TAYLOR'S ADMINISTRATION

1850

CALIFORNIA
SEKS ADMISION TO THE UNION
-1849-



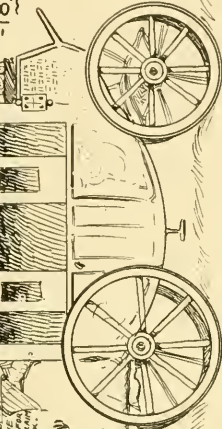
NEW FUGITIVE LAW
PASSAGE
SLAVE
REWARD
ED IN DIST
OF COL.

TEXAS
IN ASSOCIATION
TO NEW MEX.

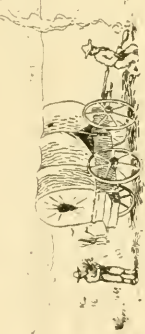
CAL TO BE
ADMITTED TO
THE UNION
WITHOUT
SLAVERY

MEXICAN GESSION OUR
SIDE CAL TO BE DIVIDED
SLAVERY NEITHER
LIMITED NOR FORBIDDEN

THE
OMNIBUS BILL
-1850-



PRES
TAYLOR
DIED
JULY 9
1850



THE OVERLAND ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA



FILLMORE'S 1850-1853 ADMINISTRATION



UNCLE TOM'S CABIN
PUBLISHED-1852

IMPORTANT EVENTS.

PACIFIC RAILWAY SURVEYS ORDERED-1853
HUNGARIAN PATRIOT KOSUTH SEEKS AID IN UNITED STATES
-1852-



MAINE LAW PASSED
(1ST TEMPERANCE LAW)
-1851-

MANY ARCTIC
EXPEDITIONS
SENT OUT

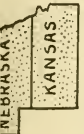
"THE UNDERGROUND
RAILWAY"
GUIDING A RUNAWAY NEGRO TO THE NEXT
"STATION"



Sumner-Brooks



*Border Warfare
Bleeding Kansas*



*Squatter Sovereignty
Abolitionists
Black Republicans*



*N-E Emigrant Assn.
Sons of Freedom*



*Borderers
Border Ruffians*



*First Worlds Fair
Crystal Palace
Labor-Saving Exhibit*



*Pacific R.R. Exploration
Congress Ordered Survey*

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

PIERCE'S

1853

1857



*Gadsden Purchase
1853*

ADMINISTRATION



*Sound Duesion
Discontinued 1854*



*Perry's Treaty
1854*



*Martin K Koszta
1854*



*Ostend Manifesto
1853*



*Fishing Dispute Ended
Reciprocity Ended
1854*



*Fillibustering
1853-60*

2587

MINNESOTA BECOMES A
STATE - 1858 -

OREGON. ADMITTED TO
THE UNION--1859-

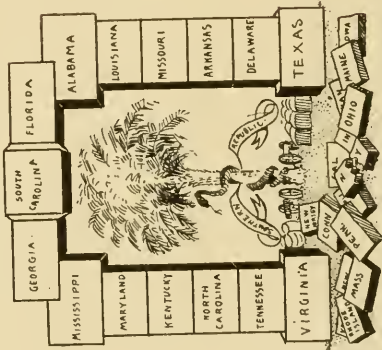


KANSAS ADMITTED ASA.
STATE-1860-



Principles of Grammar

CONFEDERATE STATES
ORGANIZED IN 1861-



JOHN BROWN'S
FORT.

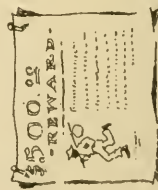
JOHN BROWN'S RAID AT HARPER'S FERRY.
1859



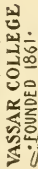
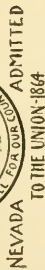
*• OIL DISCOVERED IN PENNSYLVANIA.
• 1859.*

.. OTHER IMPORTANT EVENTS

FINANCIAL PANIC - 1857
LAYING OF THE ATLANTIC CABLE 1857
LINCOLN - DOUGLAS DEBATES 1858
LINCOLN - 8TH CENSUS POP. 3,143,321 - 1860
• SECESSION OF SOUTH CAROLINA-1860 •
COMSTOCK LORE DISCOVERED-1835
MORMONS AT UTAH OVERPOWERED-1858



DRED SCOTT DECISION. 1857.



A hand-drawn map of the Civil War era, showing the path of the Union Army from Richmond, Virginia, to Petersburg, Richmond, and Five Forks. The map includes a compass rose indicating North, and a scale bar showing distances in miles. The path is marked with a line and arrows, and the locations are labeled with text boxes.

THE CIVIL WAR

Richmond, Virginia

Petersburg

Richmond

Five Forks

1865

1864

1863

1862

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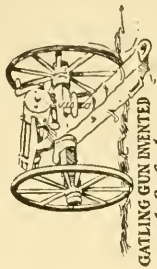
1480

1479

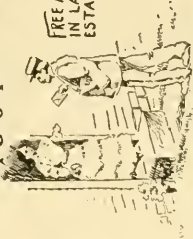
1478

1477

1476



**FREE MAIL DELIVERY
IN LARGE CITIES
ESTABLISHED-1863**



EVENTS.

GRANDS PURCHASED FOR NAT CEMETERIES -1861-
ADDITIONAL TAXES TO PROVIDE FOR WAR 1861-
HOMESTEAD LAW - 1861-
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE FOUNDED 1862-
PAC RR & TEL AUTHORIZED - 1862-
THE ANTI-POLYGAMY ACT - 1862-

EVENTS

FIRST ISSUE OF GREENBACKS-1862
CONSCRIPTION ACT - 1863
NATIONAL BANK FOUNDED-1863
EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION-1863
POSTAL MONEY ORDER SYSTEM EST-1864
THE PHILADELPHIA FAIR-1864-

UNION

CONFEDERATE





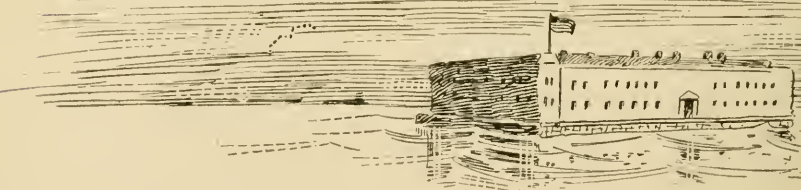
THE CIVIL WAR

THE SERIES OF PEN SKETCHES OUTLINING THE CIVIL WAR PORTRAY THE CHARACTERISTIC EVENTS OF EACH YEAR IN SUCH A WAY AS TO INDELIBLY IMPRESS THEM ON THE STUDENT'S MIND.

WE ALSO GIVE A SPECIAL PAGE "CAUSES" AND A NUMBER OF REVIEW SKETCHES WHICH ARE VERY SUGGESTIVE.

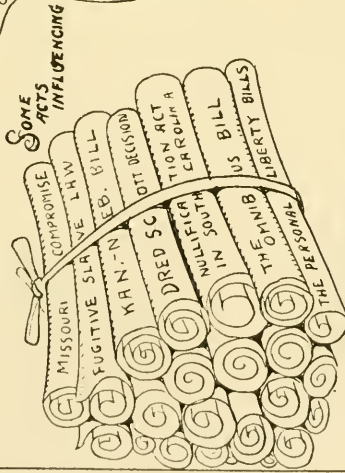
IF THE TEACHER WILL USE THE "TREE" DESIGN AND DEVELOP IT AS THE DIFFERENT BATTLES ARE STUDIED IT WILL PROVE AN EFFECTIVE DEVICE.

IF THE RESULTS ARE PICTURED TO THE CHILD AS HERE PRESENTED THE FACTS WILL ALWAYS BE REMEMBERED.



CAUSES OF the CIVIL WAR

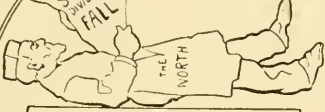
THIS IS A NATION



THE STATE IS GREATER THAN THE UNION



UNITED WE STAND WE FALLOVER



THE COTTON GIN



AND NOT A LEAGUE - ANDREW JACKSON

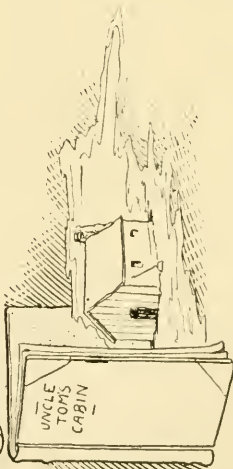
CAUSES.

REAL BUT REMOTE-

DIFFERENT INTERPRETATION OF CONSTITUTION
DIFFERENT SYSTEMS OF LABOR IN NORTH & SOUTH.
LACK OF INTERCOURSE.

IMMEDIATE-

SECESSION OF THE STATES.



THE CIVIL WAR FIRST YEAR - 1861-

"SEE,
THERE'S JACKSON
STANDING LIKE
A STONEWALL!"



GEN. STONEWALL JACKSON
AT BULL RUN

...EVENTS...

ATTACK ON FORT SUMPTER
CALL FOR TROOPS
CAMPAIGNS IN VIRGINIA
WAR IN MISSOURI
ATTITUDE OF FOREIGN NATIONS
TRENT AFFAIR.

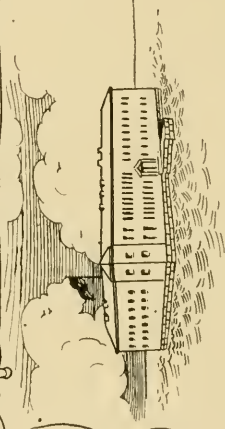
ON TO RICHMOND!



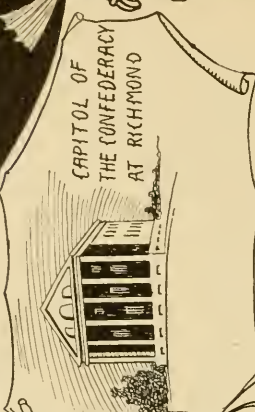
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.



JEFFERSON DAVIS.



FORT SUMPTERS
IN 1861.



CAPITOL OF
THE CONFEDERACY
AT RICHMOND

SECOND YEAR - 1862

CAMPAIGNS AND EVENTS
MERRIMAC AND MONITOR
WAR IN KENTUCKY & TENNESSEE
OPENING OF THE MISSISSIPPI
ADVANCE ON RICHMOND
LEE'S INVASION OF MARYLAND
BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG
FIRST ISSUE OF GREENBACK

১১১৭
১৯৫৬
১৯৫৭
১৯৫৮

Instructed and - 862

Union the South-

1- Rutherford

2- Birtle

one Ruddy

THE NORTH'S
THREE FOLD PLAN
FOR THE SECOND
YEAR OF THE WAR

THE BATTLE
OF THE
IRON SHIPS

THE MERRIMAC &
THE MONITOR

BARBARA
FRIETCHIE

SHOOT, IF YOU MUST, THIS
OLD GRAY HEAD,
BUT SPARE YOUR COUNTRY'S
FLAG," SHE SAID.

BURNSIDE'S BRIDGE -
ANTIETAM CREEK - ANTIETAM -
THE BATTLE THAT MARKED LEE'S
FAILURE IN HIS FIRST INVASION
OF THE NORTH.

Variety—Classification

To the student familiar with history these pen sketches are self-interpreting. A careful study of them will reveal many facts that are not seen at a casual glance.

While we believe there is enough variety to overcome monotony, yet we have endeavored to classify the events in such a way as to assist the memory.

Variety is apparent in every sketch, and we simply mention one feature: you will notice that the administrations have different borders and the titles are in different styles of letter.

The classification is shown in many ways, and we call attention to the similarity of borders for the series of each war. The border for the Intercolonial war is significant of Indian warfare, and the Revolution is representative of that period. In the war of 1812, which was carried on at sea, the border is indicative of sea warfare, and in the Civil war the flags of the Blue and the Gray are draped on either side.

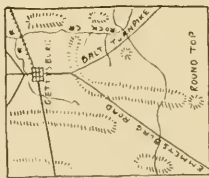
The simplicity in the drawings representing the Merri-mac and Monitor show how easy it is for the child to reproduce these battle scenes in an impressive way. The few lines in the pen portrait of General Lee enable any pupil to make such sketches. The old bridge at Antietam marks such an historic place and is so easily drawn that a teacher is hardly justified in taking a class over this subject without having the scene before them. This illustrative work impresses the student with the facts and enables the teacher to do effective work.

A careful study of these sketches and a reproduction of them by the pupils, either on the blackboard or in written work, will interest the pupil and result in better teaching, as well.

THE CIVIL WAR

THIRD YEAR - 1863-

GETTYSBURG
AND VICIN-
ITY

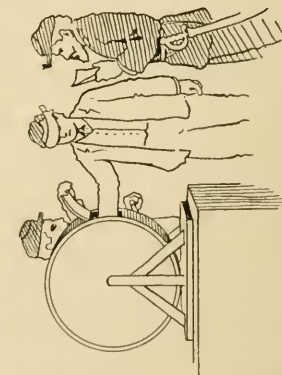
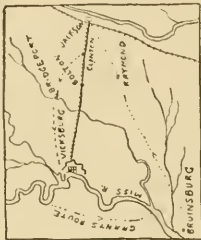


--EVENTS--

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION
THE BATTLE OF CHANCELLORSVILLE
THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG
THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG
THE BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA
THE SIEGE OF CHATTANOOGA
THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON

THE TURNING POINT OF THE WAR

VICKSBURG
AND
VICINITY

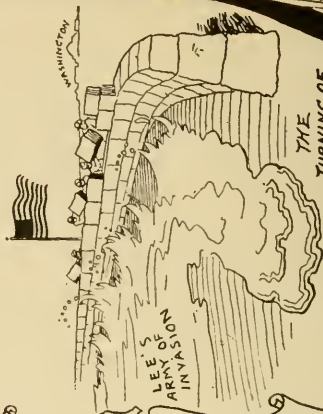


"THE DRAFTING WHEEL"



EMANCIPATION
PROCLAMATION

EMANCIPATION
PROCLAMATION
-ISSUED-



THE
TURNING OF
THE TIDE

THE CIVIL WAR

FOURTH YEAR - 1864 -

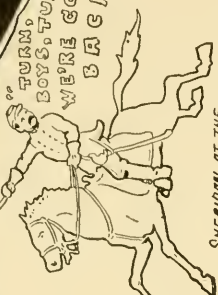


"I
WILL FIGHT IT
OUT ON THIS
LINE IF IT TAKES
ALL SUMMER"

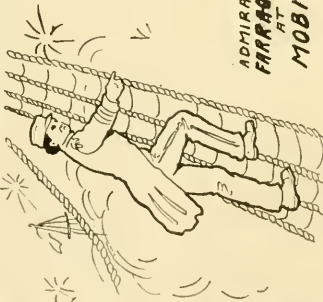
U.S. GRANT IS GIVEN
COMMAND OF THE UNION
TROOPS -

--EVENTS--

CAPTURE OF ATLANTA
HOOD'S CAMPAIGN
SHERMAN'S MARCH TO THE SEA
GRANT'S ADVANCE UPON RICHMOND
EARLY'S CAMPAIGN IN THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY
MINE EXPLOSION AT PETERSBURG
CAPTURE OF THE WELDON R.R.
THE ALABAMA & THE KEARSARGE.
BLOCKADE OF MOBILE.

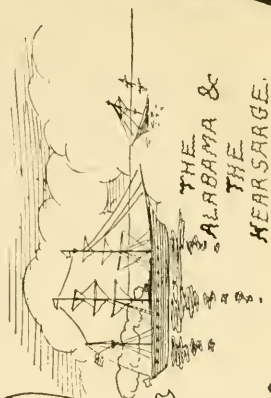


SHERMAN AT THE
BATTLE OF CEDAR CREEK.



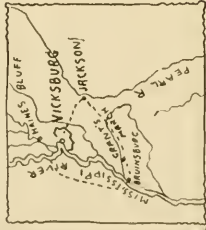
ADMIRAL
FARRAGUT
AT
MOBILE

AT THE BEGINNING OF
1864 THE CONFEDERACY
HAD BEEN CUT DOWN TO
VA., N.CAR., S.CAR., & GA.



THE
ALABAMA &
THE
KEARSARGE.

THE CAPTURE OF VICKSBURG



VICKSBURG
& VICINITY,
SHOWING
GRANT'S TWO
HUNDRED
MILE
MARCH

EVENTS OF THE FALL -OF VICKSBURG-

THE ATTACK ON THE NORTH
THE FAILURE TO OPEN A CANAL
THE FORCES WERE MOVED BELOW THE CITY
THE ENGAGEMENTS BETWEEN
GRANT AND JOHNSON.
THE CITY WAS ASSAULTED MAY 22..
PEMBERTON SURRENDERED JULY 4.



FEDERAL &
CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS EXCHANGING TOBACCO FOR
FOOD & OTHER ARTICLES AT SIEGE OF VICKSBURG

THE THREE DECISIVE BATTLES OF THE CIVIL WAR

THE MERRIMAC & THE MONITOR.



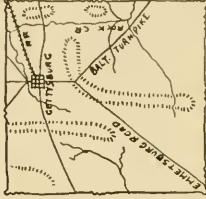
THE FIRST CONTEST BETWEEN IRONCLAD SHIPS

EVENTS OF THE BATTLE BETWEEN - THE MERRIMAC & MONITOR -

FOUGHT ON SUNDAY
FIERCE BATTLE FOR TWO HOURS
MERRIMAC RETIRED DISABLED
"YANKEE CHEESE BOX ON A RAFT"

REVOLUTION IN NAVAL ARCHITECTURE

THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG

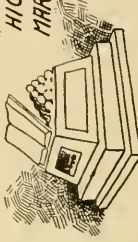


SCENE
OF
THE
BATTLE
OF
GETTYSBURG

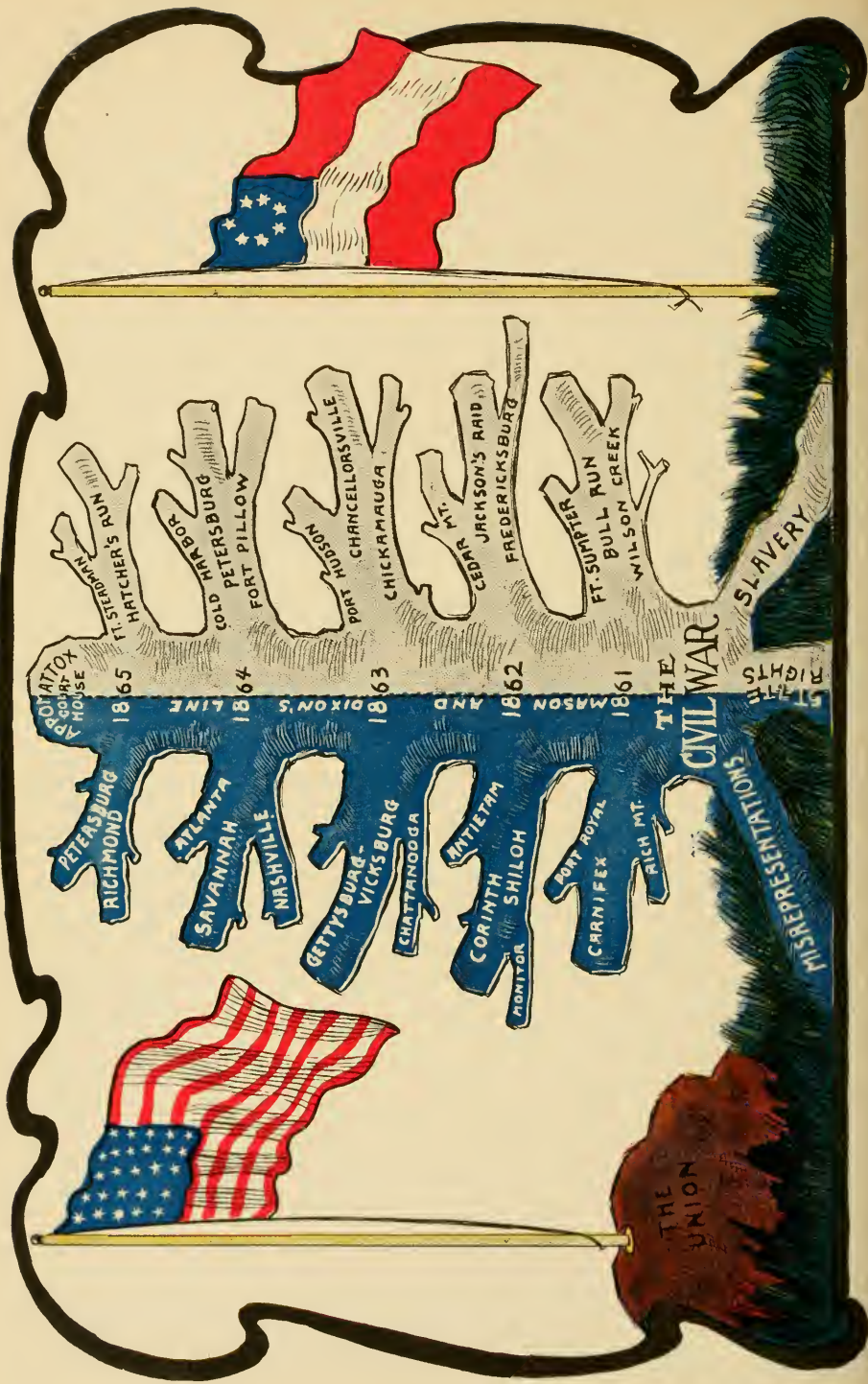
EVENTS OF THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

FIRST DAY - { UNEXPECTED MEETING.
POSITION OF EACH ARMY
SICKLE'S MISTAKE
SECOND DAY - { LONGSTREET'S REPULSE
JEWELL'S POSITION.
LEE'S CHARGE
THIRD DAY - { LEE'S REPULSE

THE "HIGH WATER MARK MONUMENT"



ERECTED AT THE "CLUMP OF TREES"
ON THE BATTLEFIELD OF GETTYSBURG.



Union Generals

NAME	SOBRIQUET	FACTS
Grant Sherman	Unconditional Surrender Uncle Bill-Old Tecumseh	His war record is history Made the celebrated "March to the Sea"
Sheridan Thomas	Little Phil Rock of Chickamauga	Leading cavalry general of the War At battle of Chickamauga and Nashville
McClellan	Little Mac	Defeated Confederates under Lee at Antietam
Burnsides Hooker	Old Rhody Fighting Joe	Held the stone bridge at Antietam Fought at Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge
Hancock Logan Meade Porter Farragut	Hancock the Superb Black Jack Four-eyed George	Second in command at Gettysburg Prominent in Western Army Won the Battle of Gettysburg Noted for capture of Ft. Fisher Leading naval commander of war

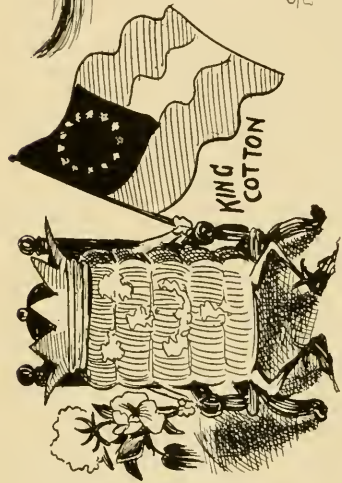
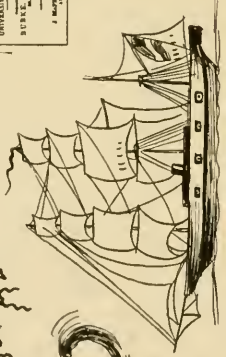
Review of the Principal Battles

YEAR	OBJECTS			
	Blockade of Southern Ports	Opening of Mississippi	Capture of Richmond	Cut Confederacy in Two
1861 (Objects not outlined)	Ft. Sumter Port Royal	War in Missouri	Bull Run, Ball's Bluff, West Virginia Campaign	
1862	Merrimac & Monitor Fortress Monroe	Fort Henry Ft. Donelson Shiloh Island No. 10 Iuka Corinth New Orleans Murfreesboro	Williamsburg Jackson's Raid Fair Oaks 7 Days' Retreat Antietam	
1863	Charleston	Vicksburg Port Hudson Jackson Chickamauga Chattanooga	Fredericksburg Chancellorsville Gettysburg	
1864	Oluster Alabama and Kearsarge Mobile Mc Allister		Wilderness Cold Harbor Petersburg Winchester Cedar Creek	Nashville Resaca Kenesaw Atlanta Savannah
1865	Ft. Fisher Wilmington Charleston		Five Forks Petersburg Richmond	Columbus Charleston Bentonville Raleigh

Note.—The student can arrange a table after this style at the beginning of his study of the Civil War and fill in the names of all of the battles as studied, underlining the ones won by the Confederates. All minor engagements studied may be included in the table together with the contending generals if thought advisable. This table when complete will present a splendid synopsis of the battles of this war.

CONFEDERATE STATES
ALMANAC
 1864
 PUBLISHED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA
 SEELEY, WARD & CO.,
 1 BROADWAY, N. Y.

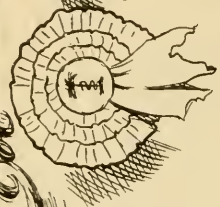
THE ALABAMA



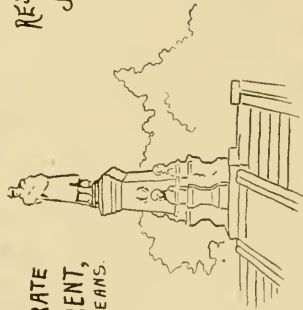
KING COTTON

SECESSION

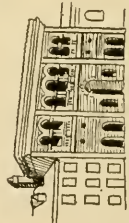
COCKADE



RESIDENCE OF
 JEFFERSON
 DAVIS

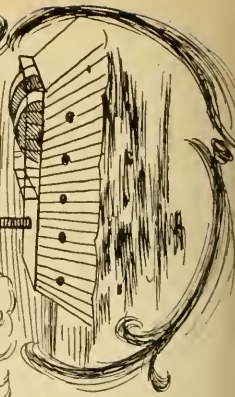


CONFEDERATE
 MONUMENT,
 NEW ORLEANS.



SECESSION
 HALL

CONFEDERATE
 RAM



THE STATES
 OF
 CONFEDERATE
 AMERICA

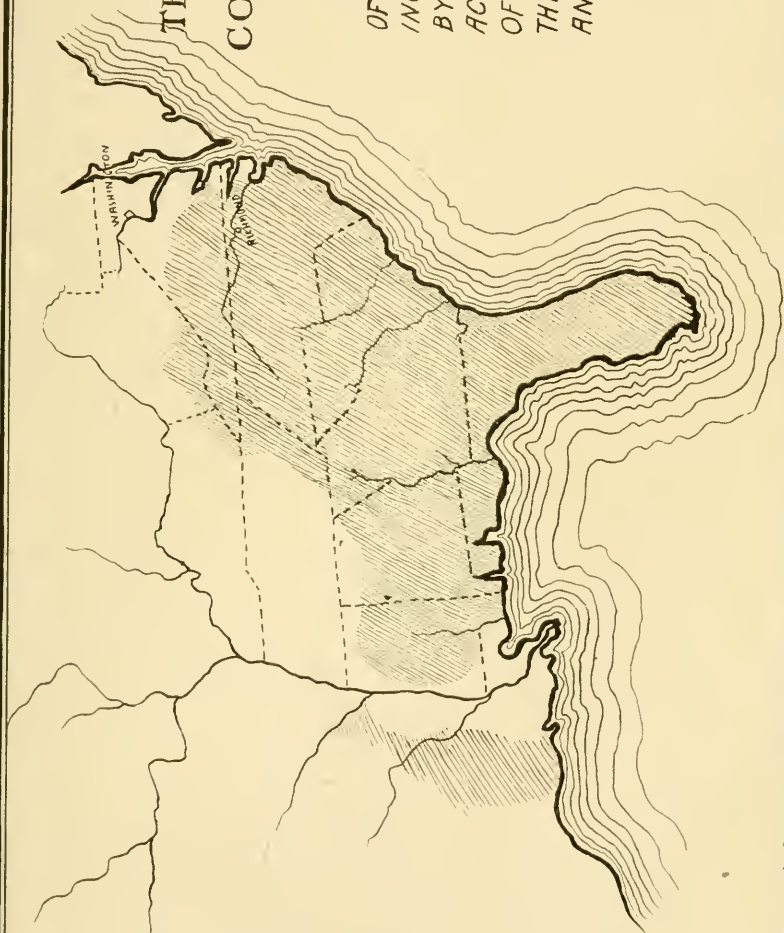
TERRITORY HELD
BY THE
CONFEDERATES

JANUARY 1, 1864

(2)

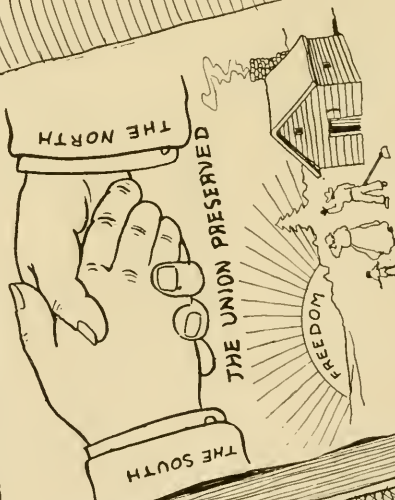
A SERIES

OF SHADED MAPS SHOW-
ING TERRITORY HELD
BY THE CONFEDER-
ACY ON JANUARY 1ST
OF EACH YEAR OF
THE WAR WILL PROVE
AN INTERESTING STUDY.



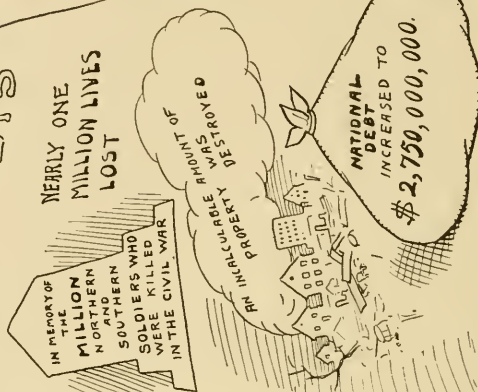
RESULTS OF THE
CIVIL WAR.

GOOD RESULTS



FREEDOM OF THE SLAVES SECURED.

BAD RESULTS



Review of the Army of the Potomac

Commanders

Irwin McDowell	Geo. G. Meade
Geo. B. McClellan	U. S. Grant
A. E. Burnside	P. H. Sheridan
Joseph Hooker	

Battles Fought

Peninsular Campaign	Antietam
Bull Run	Fredericksburg
Yorktown	Chancellorsville
Williamsburg	Lee's Second Invasion
Siege of Richmond	Gettysburg
Seven Pines	Grant's Overland Campaign
Beaver's Dam	Wilderness
Gaines' Mill	Spottsylvania
Savage Station	North Anna
White Oak Swamps	Cold Harbor
Malvern Hill	Siege of Petersburg and Richmond
Lee's First Invasion	Five Forks
Second Bull Run	
Harper's Ferry	Lee's Surrender
South Mountain	

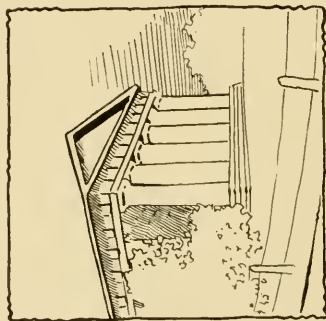
Confederate Army

YEAR	DEFENSIVE	OFFENSIVE
1861	West Virginia Wilson Creek Bull Run	Ft. Sumter Ball's Bluff
1862	WEST	WEST
	Ft. Henry and Donelson Murfreesboro	Shiloh Iuka Corinth
	EAST	EAST
	Yorktown Williamsburg Siege of Richmond Fredericksburg	Fair Oaks Seven Days Lee's Invasion
1863	Vicksburg Chancellorsville Chickamauga	Gettysburg Chattanooga
1864	Atlanta Campaign Overland Campaign	Nashville Shenandoah
1865	Through Carolina's Petersburg and Richmond	Ft. Steadman Five Forks

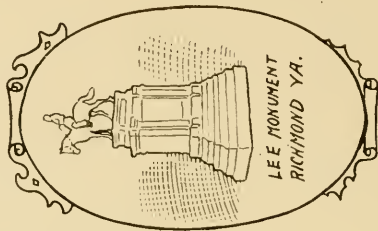
ROBERT EDWARD LEE.



LEE
MANSION



ARLINGTON
VIRGINIA.

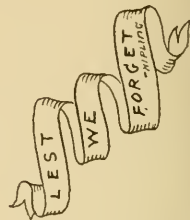
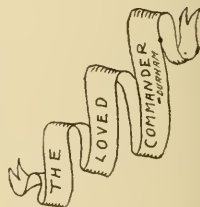


LEE MONUMENT
RICHMOND VA.



HIS FAMOUS
WAR HORSE

GEN. LEE
ON TRAVELLER



REMEMBER! WE ARE ONE COUNTRY NOW DISMISS
FROM YOUR MINDS ALL SECTIONAL FEELINGS
AND BRING UP YOUR CHILDREN TO BE
ABOVE ALL, AMERICANS.

- GEN. ROBERT E. LEE -

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

GRANT WENT OUT
OF HIS OWN
MOUTH
LET US HAVE PEACE

I PROPOSE TO MOVE IMMEDIATELY UPON
YOUR WORKS.

WE WILL FIGHT IT OUT ON THIS
LINE IF IT TAKES ALL SUMMER

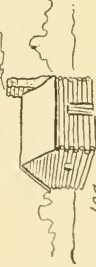
I HAVE NEVER ADVOCATED WAR
EXCEPT AS A MEANS OF PEACE

THE TRUE PROSPERITY AND GREATNESS
OF A NATION IS TO BE FOUND IN THE EL-
EVATION AND EDUCATION OF ITS LABORERS

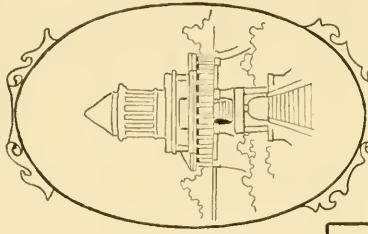
THERE ARE MANY WHO WOULD HAVE DONE
BETTER THAN I DID UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES
IN WHICH I FOUND MYSELF; IF I HAD FALLEN
THERE WERE 10,000 BEHIND WHO WOULD
HAVE FOLLOWED THE CONTEST TO THE
END AND NEVER SURRENDERED THE
UNION—



U. S. Grant



LOG CABIN BIRTH PLACE



GRANT MONUMENT
NEW YORK CITY.



THE WHITE HOUSE

1865

1869

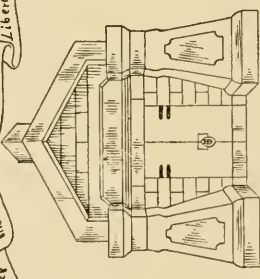
JOHNSON'S ADMINISTRATION

1862-1867

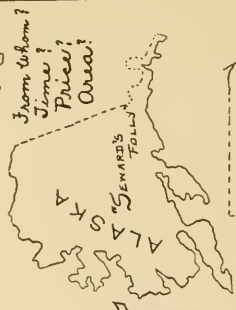
France declares war.
Maximilian rules
United States protect
Monroe Doctrine
Maximilian shot
End of French dream



New steps to Quest of Human Liberty



LINCOLN'S TOMB



NEBRASKA

ADMITTED 1867

From whom?
Time?
Price?
Area?

GRAND REVIEW

June 9, 1865

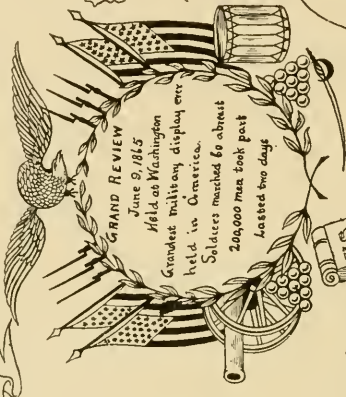
Held at Washington

Greatest military display ever held in America.

Soldiers marched 60 abreast

200,000 men took part

Lasted two days

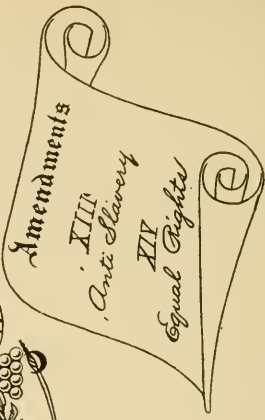
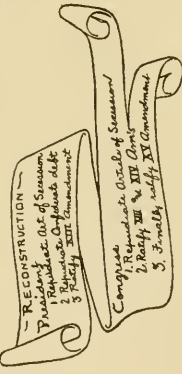


RECONSTRUCTION

President's act. 1st of Session
1. Reconstruct. Ordinance
2. Policy
3. Policy
4. Policy
5. Policy

Congress

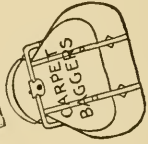
Reconstruct. Ordinance
1. Policy
2. Policy
3. Policy
4. Policy
5. Policy



Amendments

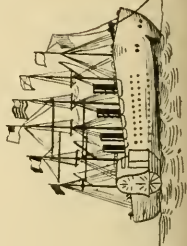
XIII
Anti Slavery

XIV
Equal Rights



GREAT EASTERN

Launching lasted nearly 5 mo. Cost 60,000 £
Length 680 ft Breadth 105 ft Height 70 ft. Launched 1868
8 Engines 11,000 Horse power Sold 1885 for \$126,000



ATLANTIC CABLE

Success due to energy of Cyrus W. Field
1857 First attempt Cable parted
1865 Great Eastern successfully accomplished the work.

Book

Johnson's Administration

What were three important features of the President's idea of reconstruction?

What additional requirements were imposed by Congress?

What is an appropriate epitaph for Lincoln's tomb?

In what year was Nebraska admitted into the Union?

What immense domain was added to the United States during this administration? Why was it known as "Seward's Folly"?

Name four important laws passed while Johnson was president.

How many men took part in the Grand Review? How long did it last? How did the soldiers march? When did it occur?

What ended the dream of French domain in the New World?

The Northern office-seekers who went south at the close of the Civil War were designated by what title?

What two words express the thought of the XIIIth Amendment? Of the XIVth?

Law of Association

The law of association in memory, that when we call up one thing of a group we naturally call up everything associated with it, has been employed throughout in the arrangement of this history.

In the study of the sketch of Johnson's administration, the thought of Mexico immediately suggests Alaska, and each sketch recalls the facts associated with it. If one thinks of the amendments he immediately recalls laws, or vice versa. When one thinks of the President's idea of reconstruction he immediately contrasts it with Congress's idea. He cannot think of the Great Eastern without thinking of the laying of the Atlantic cable as its accomplishment, or in thinking of the Atlantic cable we immediately associate it with the majestic steamer that so successfully laid it.

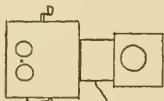
1869

1877

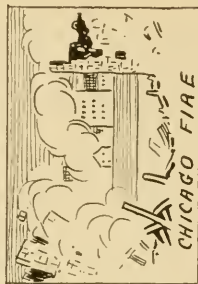
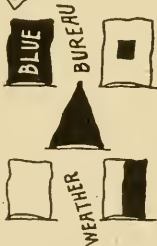
UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER

LET US HAVE PEACE

GRANT'S ADMINISTRATION



THE TELEPHONE



OTHER EVENTS

ARTIFICATION OF THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT

THE FENIAN EXCITEMENT

THE GENEVA ARBITRATION

THE KU-KLUX INVESTIGATION

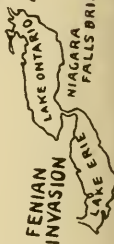
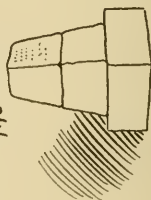
PANIC OF 1873

THE JOINT ELECTORAL COM.

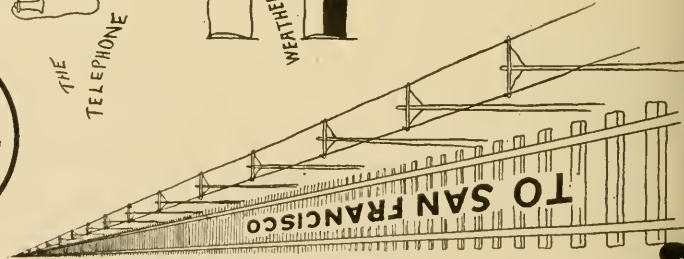
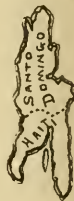
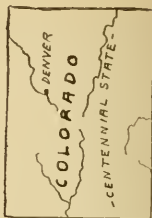


SIUX INDIAN WAR

THE CUSTER MONUMENT



MODOC WAR



Exposition of Facts Illustrated

Grant.—Served two terms, between 1869-77. His famous reply to General Buckner gave him the title of "Unconditional Surrender." His oft-quoted expression, "Let us have peace," is characteristic of the man, although his active part in the Civil War gives us the impression of a warrior rather than a civilian.

Our Ring Illustration.—**TWEED RING**—a political ring famous for its unscrupulous dishonesty. It ruled New York from 1860-1871. **WHISKEY RING**—A combination of revenue officers and distillers formed to defraud the government of internal revenue tax on liquors. **SALARY GRAB**—the popular name for the dating back of the salary act so that the members voting for it would have their past salary raised. **CREDIT MOBILIER**—a corporation to construct the Pacific railroad and enable the stockholders and other persons connected with them to reap extraordinary profits.

Union Pacific Railroad.—The year 1869 saw the completion of the great railroad linking the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

Telephone.—The first satisfactory results of this great invention was during this administration.

Weather Bureau.—In 1870 Congress made a money appropriation for the establishment of a weather bureau.

Treaty of Washington.—**ALABAMA CLAIMS**—the United States demanded damages for the injuries done our merchantmen during the Civil War and was awarded \$15,500,000 damages. **NORTHWESTERN BOUNDARY**—the boundary dispute between the United States and British Columbia was settled. **FISHERIES AWARD**—Great Britain was awarded \$5,000,000 in settlement of claims arising from the fisheries near the coast of Nova Scotia and Newfoundland.

Demonetization of Silver.—A coinage act in 1873 dropped the silver dollar from the list of coins to be minted. It was no longer to be a legal tender. Specie payment was resumed.

Chicago Fire.—Five square miles were burned, resulting in a loss of 20,000 houses and property valued at \$200,000,000. **Boston** was partly destroyed—loss amounting to \$80,000,000.

Centennial was celebrated with great success in Philadelphia in 1876 by an international exposition. In industrial inventions the United States took first place.

Colorado was admitted into the union in 1876, just 100 years after American independence, and was styled the Centennial State.

Santo Domingo asked to be admitted to the United States. It was a fine coal-mining station and its fertile area well adapted to the colonization of negroes. Congress refused to consent to the plan.

Indian Wars.—The Modocs of southern Oregon refused to move to another reservation, killed the peace commissioners and concealed themselves for more than a year. The Sioux were mistreated and under their leader, Sitting Bull, avenged themselves.

Fifteenth Amendment was adopted in 1870 and was intended to guarantee to all adult negroes the right of voting.

Ku-Klux Klan was a secret society formed to keep freedmen "in their place." Their outrages were obnoxious to southerners themselves and the enforcement of severe laws finally put an end to their meetings.

Panic of 1873.—The lavish expenditures of war, a series of good crops, rapid westward growth, unstable currency and the too rapid building of railroads caused a financial panic, the effect of which continued for a number of years.

Fenian Invasion. The Fenians made several attacks along the Canadian frontier, but were quickly suppressed.

Niagara Bridge.—A bridge, spanning Niagara, was completed.

Electoral Commission settled the disputed presidential election by declaring Hayes elected over Tilden, his Democratic opponent.

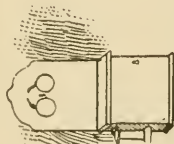
1877

1881

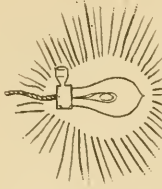
"He serves his party best who serves his Country best"

HAYES' ADMINISTRATION

"THE POLICY PRESIDENT"



THE TELEPHONE GOES INTO GENERAL USE.
1877



ELECTRIC LIGHTING ADOPTED
1877

SOME HAPPENINGS DURING "THE BUCKEYE PRESIDENT'S" ADMINISTRATION -

THE GREAT RAILROAD STRIKE: 1877.
CIVIL SERVICE REFORM INTRODUCED.
TROUBLE WITH NEZ-PERCE INDIANS.
GREAT TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT-1878.
DEATH OF W^m CULLEN BRYANT.
LIFE SAVING SERVICE ESTABLISHED 1879.
THE NEGRO EXODUS.
TENTH CENSUS-POP. 50,155,783.



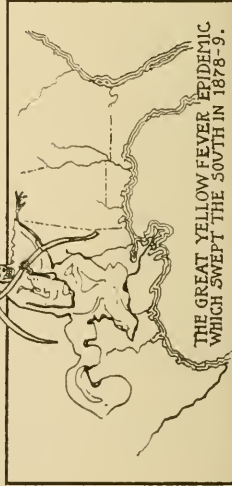
1878
AWARD OF THE FISHERIES COMMISSION
AMERICAN FISHERMEN ALLOWED TO FISH OFF THE SEA COAST OF SCOTIA, AND PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLANDS



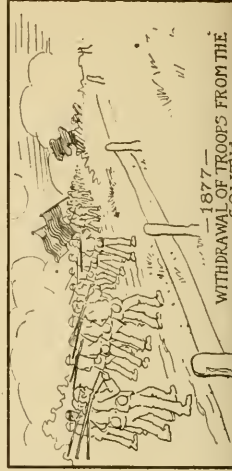
SILVER MADE A LEGAL TENDER
- 1878 -



1879
GRANT MAKES A TOUR OF "THE WORLD"



THE GREAT YELLOW FEVER EPIDEMIC WHICH SWEEPED THE SOUTH IN 1878-9.



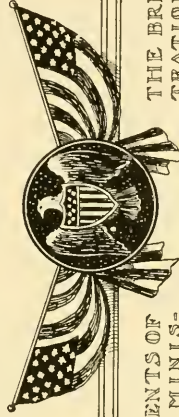
- 1877 -
WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS FROM THE "SOUTH"

"A POUND OF PLUCK
IS WORTH A
TON OF LUCK"

GARFIELD'S

·1881·

ADMINISTRATION



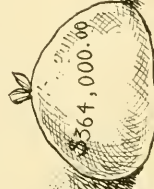
EVENTS OF
ADMINIS-
TRATION OF
"THE TEACHER PRESIDENT"

DIVISION OF REPUBLICAN PARTY OVER "DISPOSITION OF SPOILS"
PLATT AND CONKLING RESIGN FROM THE SENATE-
ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT.
STAR ROUTE INVESTIGATION.

ASSASSINATION OF GARFIELD
JULY 2ND 1881



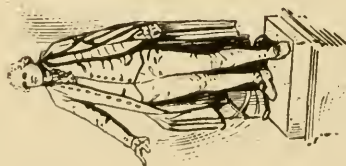
- YOUNG GARFIELD ON THE "TON-PATH" -



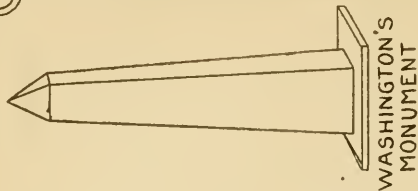
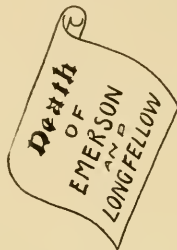
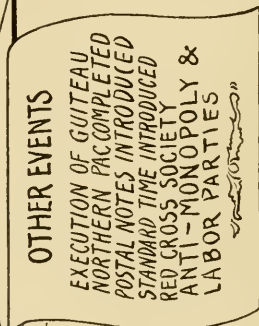
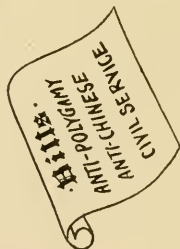
\$364,000 And President's Salary Donated to
His Widow.

"GOD REIGNS, AND THE
GOVERNMENT AT
WASHINGTON STILL
LIVES"

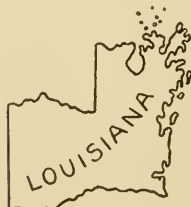
1881 Arthur's Administration 1885



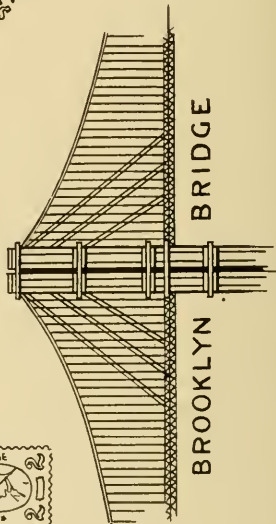
WASHINGTON'S
STATUE
NEW YORK



WASHINGTON'S
MONUMENT



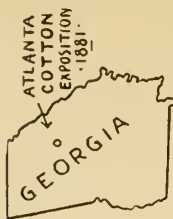
LOUISIANA



BROOKLYN BRIDGE



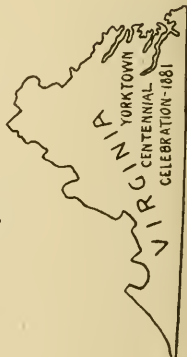
GREENLAND



GEORGIA



ALASKA



VIRGINIA

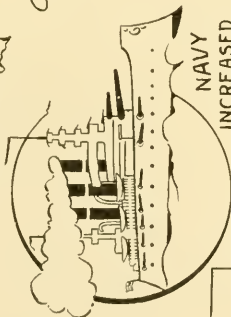
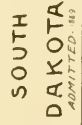
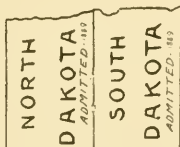
FIRST

1885

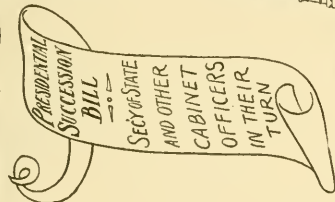
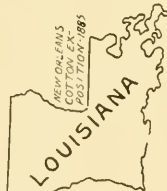
CLEVELAND

TERM

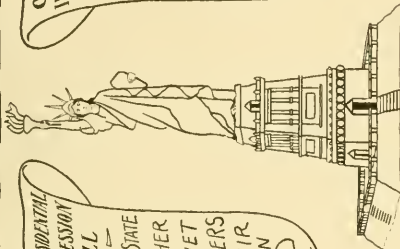
1889



NAVY
INCREASED



PRESIDENTIAL
SUCCESSION
BILL
SECY OF STATE
AND OTHER
CABINET
OFFICERS
IN THEIR
TURN



OTHER
IMPORTANT
BILLS
INTER STATE
COMMERCE
ELECTORAL
COUNT
FISHERIES
TENURE OF OFFICE
CIVIL SERVICE
FITZ JOHN PORTER



CHINA
EXCLUSION ACT
1888



ANARCHIST
1886
RIOT

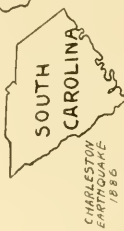


Deaths

GRANT
MCLELLAN
HENDRICKS
HANCOCK
LOGAN
SEYMOUR
TILDEN
ARTHUR
WHEELER
BEECHER
CONKLING
SHERIDAN



ILLINOIS
CHICAGO
HAYMARKET RIOT



SOUTH
CAROLINA
CHARLESTON
EARTHQUAKE
1886

HARRISON'S

1889

SOME OF THE MORE

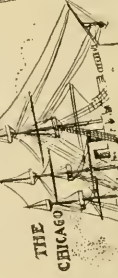
1889-

O KLAHOMA OPEN-
ED FOR SETTLE-
MENT.

THE PAN-AMERICAN
CONGRESS.



THE
JOHN'S-
TOWN FLOOD
FOUR NEW WAR SHIPS
BUILT



THE
CHICAGO

IMPORTANT EVENTS
-1890-

THE FIRST EXECUTION
BY ELECTRICITY.
THE 11TH CENSUS
POP. - 62,622,250-

IDAHO AND WYOMING
ADMITTED AS STATES



THE SHERMAN SILVER
PURCHASE ACT.

THE MORMONS CEASE
TO TEACH AND FRAC-
TICE POLYGAMY.

THE DEATH OF
JOHN C. FREMONT

ADMINISTRATION

1893

OF PRESIDENT HARRISON'S ADMINISTRATION.
-1892-

CHICAGO AND LE-
SLAND STANFORD
UNIVERSITIES FOUND-
ED. THE BEHRING

SEA TREATY.
OPENING OF DREX-
EL INSTITUTE IN
PHILADELPHIA.



THE
"BLACK HAND"
IN NEW ORLEANS
TROUBLE WITH THE
"MAFIA."

HOMESTEAD LA-
BOR TROUELES
THE CHINESE EX-
CLUSION

BILL RE-
ENACTED.



THE PANAMA
SCANDAL.

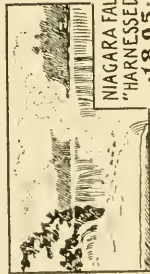
THE UNITED
STATES AID FAM-
INE STRICKEN
RUSSIA.

THE FARMERS
ALLIANCE MOVE-
MENT.

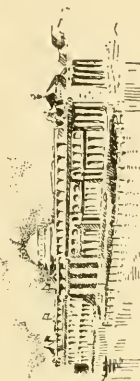
CLEVELAND'S 2ND ADMINISTRATION

1893

1897



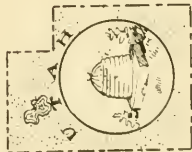
NIAGARA FALLS
"HARNESSED"
1895



WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION
OPENED 1893



FOREST FIRES
IN WISCONSIN
1894

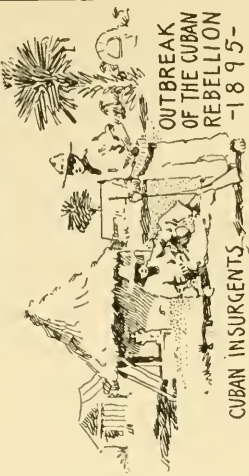


UTAH
TO THE
18

ADMITTED
UNION IN
95

EVENTS

BEHRING SEA CONTROVERSY 1893-
FINANCIAL PANIC 1893-
CHINESE TREATY 1894-
RAILWAY STRIKE IN CHICAGO 1894-
TROUBLE WITH VENEZUELA & ENGLAND 1895-
THE NAVY INCREASED 1896-



CUBAN INSURGENTS
1895-1895-
OUTBREAK OF THE CUBAN
REBELLION



COXEY'S ARMY MARCHES TO
WASHINGTON
1894



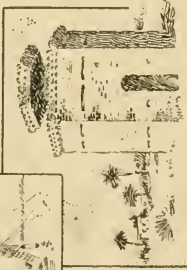
McKinley's Administration

1897

1901

WRECK OF
THE MAINE

WAR WITH SPAIN
-1898-



SPANISH BLOCKHOUSE

A PHILIPPINE
TREE HOUSE

CONQUEST OF THE
PHILIPPINES
-1899



PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION
AT BUFFALO
1901



CENSUS
OF 1900
POPULATION
76,000,000

DEDICATION
OF
GRAND TOMB
1897

PROCESS OF
LIQUETING AIR
DISCOVERED
1897

WAR DECLARED
AGAINST SPAIN
APR 23, 1898

TREATY
OF PEACE
DEC 10, 1898

HAWAII
ANNEXED
1898

TROUBLE IN THE
SAMOAN ISLANDS
1899

CHICAGO
DRAINAGE CANAL
OPENED 1900

PEOPLE OF US
SHOW GREAT
SYM PATHY
FOR BOERS

CHINESE
DIFFICULTY
(THE BOXERS)
1900

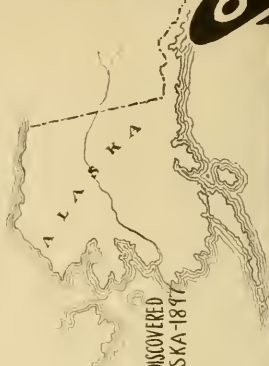
BOUNDARY BE-
TWEEN ALASKA
AND CANADA
SETTLED
1900

GALVESTON
DESTROYED
1900

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY
-1897-



GOLD DISCOVERED
IN ALASKA-1897



ASSASSINATION OF
McKINLEY-1901



THE WAR WITH SPAIN

GULF OF MEXICO

GREAT BAHAMA BANK

BERMUDA

SPAIN

MAINTENANCE

SANTA CLARA

PUERTO PRINCE

SANTIAGO DE CUBA

REINFORCES

GO SANTIAGO

CHERO ACQUAVES

U.S. FLEET

GUTHRIE'S BAY



THE GREAT NAVAL ENGAGEMENT IN MANILA BAY

CHARGE OF THE ROUGH RIDERS AT SAN JUAN



"ROUGH RIDER"

CUBA

CHARIBERN SEA

SANTIAGO

SCENE OF THE NAVAL BATTLE OF SANTIAGO

SOME STUDIES

CUBAN AFFAIRS UNDER SPANISH RULE

OUR RELATIONS TO CUBA

THE MAINE DISASTER

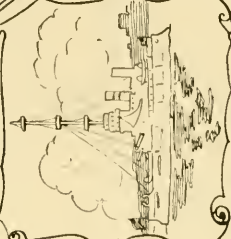
WHEN AND HOW WAR WAS DECLARED

TRACE THE CHIEF EVENTS

TERMS OF THE TREATY

GENERAL RESULTS

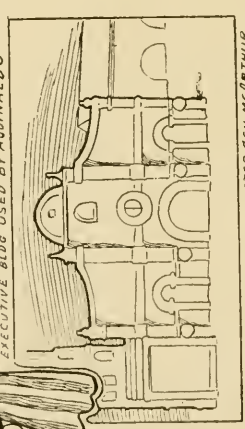
THE OREGON STEAMER FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO KEYWEST IN 1895 AND TOOK PART IN THE BATTLE OF SANTIAGO



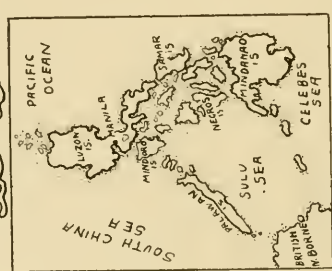
THE PHILIPPINE INSURRECTION



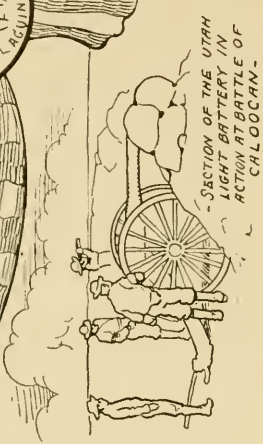
EXECUTIVE BLDG USED BY AGUINALDO.



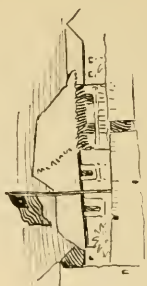
- LATER GEN MCARTHUR MADE IT HIS HEAD-QUARTERS -



- THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS -



- SECTION OF THE UTAH LIGHT BATTERY IN ACTION AT BATTLE OF CALOCAN -



- A PHILIPPINE SCHOOL - MANY SUCH SCHOOLS WERE ESTABLISHED BY AMERICANS BEFORE THE WAR WAS OVER

- IMPORTANT EVENTS -

MAY 1, 1898 - COM. DEWEY BLOCKADED MANILA

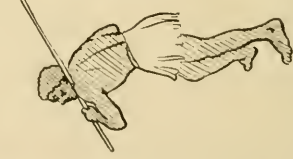
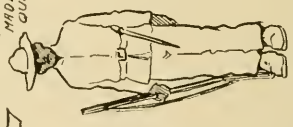
JULY 15, 1898 - MANILA SURRENDERED TO GEN MERRITT

DEC 10, 1898 - U.S. PAID \$20,000,000 FOR PHILIPPINES

JAN 1899 - MCKINLEY SENDS 1ST. COMMISSION

FEB 4, 1899 - INSURRECTION BEGAN

JULY, 1901 - CIVIL GOVMT. EST. BY PHIL.COM.



TYPES OF PHILIPPINE SOLDIERS.



1901

1909



"A TEMPEST IN A TEA-POT"
JAPAN WAR SCARE
-1907-

PANAMA CANAL
PURCHASED 1903



UNCLE SAM -
"I'LL JUST
DIG THIS
THING MY-
SELF."



SAN FRANCISCO EARTHQUAKE APR 1906



JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION-1907
IN CELEBRATION OF THE
SETTLEMENT OF JAMESTOWN
VA IN 1607

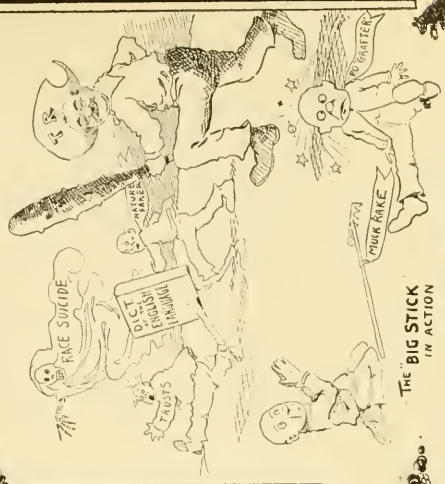


THE
LEWIS AND CLARK CENTENNIAL
EXPOSITION AND ORIENTAL FAIR
1905

THE
LOUISIANA PURCHASE
EXPOSITION - 1904-

Other Events.

- ANTHRACITE COAL STRIKE '02 - IROQUOIS THEATER FIRE '03
- BALTIMORE FIRE 1904 - END OF PHIL. WAR '02
- CLEVELAND DIED 1903 - PACIFIC CABLE LAD
- RICHARD MANSFIELD DIED '07 - WIRE STRIKE '07
- NAVY INCREASED - DEATH OF JOS. JEFFERSON

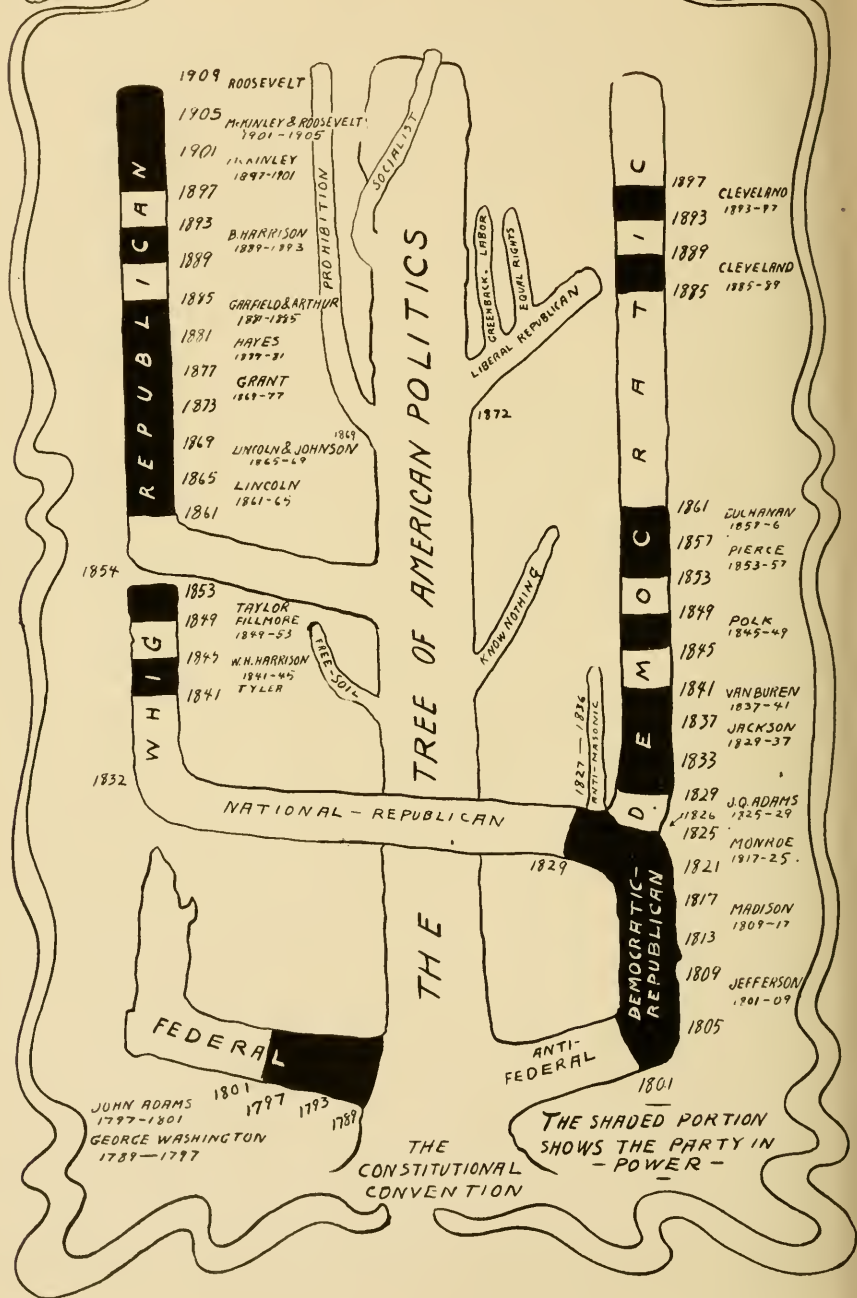


THE "BIG STICK"
IN ACTION

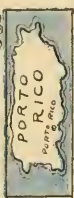




POLITICAL PARTIES

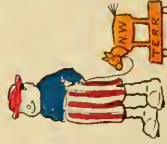
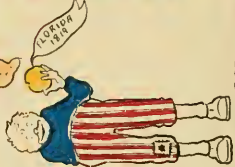
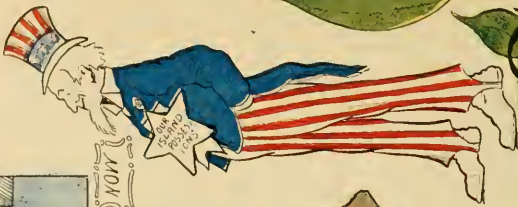


ACQUISITION OF TERRITORY



HAWAIIAN ISLANDS	19,000,000
PORTO RICO	3,531,300
PHILIPPINE IS.	41,743,600
TOTAL	124,429,500

HOW



-AS A BABY-
(THIRTY-SEVEN ORIGINAL STATES)



THE GROWTH OF
"UNCLE SAM"

Acquisition of Territory

Thirteen original colonies	July 4, 1776
Cessions by the states,	
Massachusetts cession,	1785
Connecticut cession,	1796-1800
Virginia cession,	1784
South Carolina cession,	1787
North Carolina cession,	1790
Georgia cession,	1802
Louisiana purchase from France,	1803
Florida purchase from Spain,	1819
Texas annexed,	1845
Oregon country,	1846
Mexican cession,	1848
Texas cession from Texas,	1850
Part of Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma,	
Gadsden purchase from Mexico,	1853
Alaska from Russia,	1876
Hawaiian Islands annexed,	1898
Philippine Islands from Spain,	1898
Porto Rico from Spain,	1898
Guam from Spain,	1898

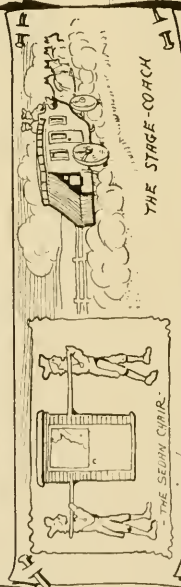
ITEMS	HAWAIIAN ISLANDS	PHILIPPINES	PORTO RICO	GUAM
Acquired	1898	1898	1898	1898
Area, Sq. miles	7,000	140,000	3,550	190
Rivers	Small rivers, numerous; help irrigation	Very few and small	Numerous, short and rapid	
Mountains	Mauna Koa, 13,805	Mayon, 8,000	El Yunque, 3,609	Tinkio
Population	154,001	8,000,000	800,000	9,250
Climate	Frequent showers; wind prevents excessive heat	Fresh and cool, Nov. to Mar. Very hot, Mar. to June	Hot, but not unhealthful; delightful	Favorable, healthful
Products	Sugar, rice, coffee, fruits	Hemp, sugar, coffee, tobacco, rice, fruits	Sugar, coffee, tobacco, rice, fruits	Sugar, indigo, rice, fruits
Exports	1907 \$29,054,381 (U. S.)	1906 \$32,642,892	1907 \$26,964,617	
Imports	1907. \$14,124,516 (U. S.)	1906 \$26,403,768	1907 \$28,901,352	
Occupation	Agriculture and grazing	Agriculture, grazing, mining	Agriculture, grazing, mining	Fishing and Agriculture
Miles R.R.	72	120	137	
Capital	Honolulu, 30,000	Manila, 350,000	San Juan, 25,000	Agana, 5000
Other city	Hilo, 12,000	Lipa, 40,000	Ponce, 40,000	Apra

MODES OF

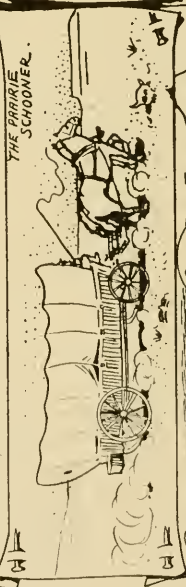
TRAVEL.



IN ALASKA



THE STAGE-COACH



THE PRAIRIE SCHOONER.



MODERN FLYER

BICYCLE

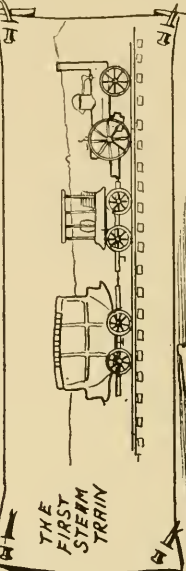
THE IN FOOT-PATH



AMERICAN INDIANS



THE FLATBOAT.



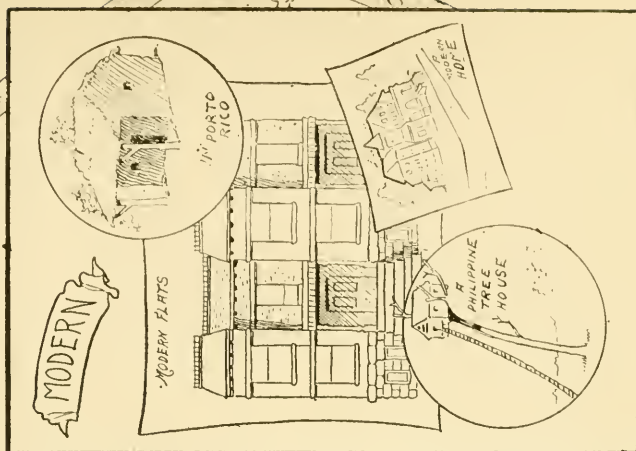
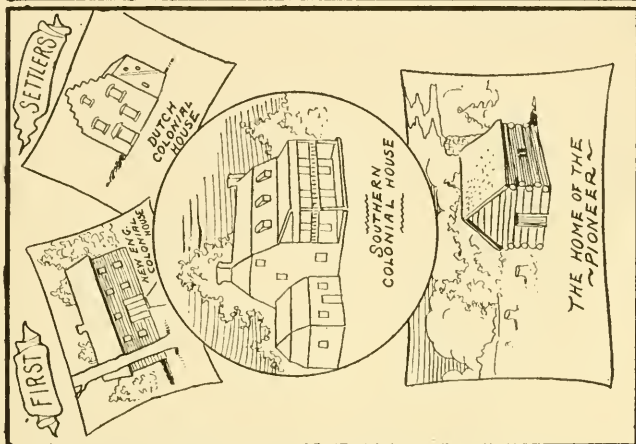
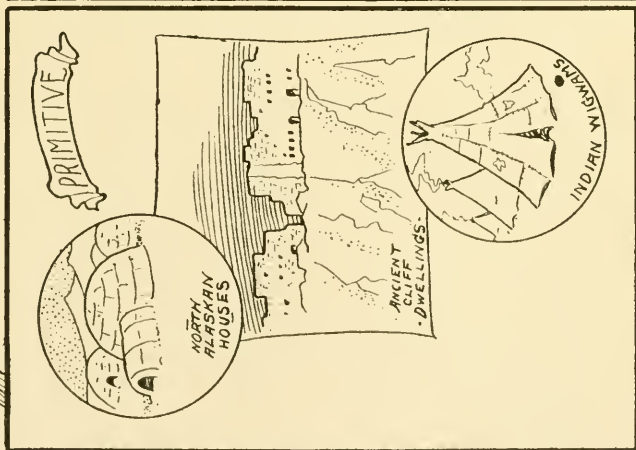
THE FIRST STEAM TRAIN



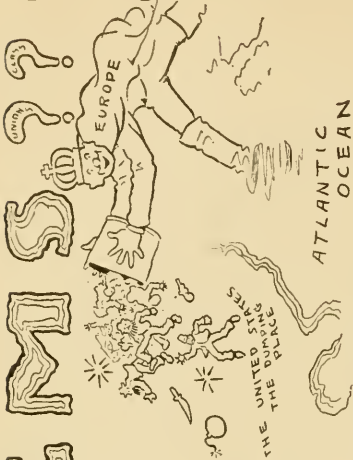
STREET-CAR

OCEAN LINER

HABITATIONS



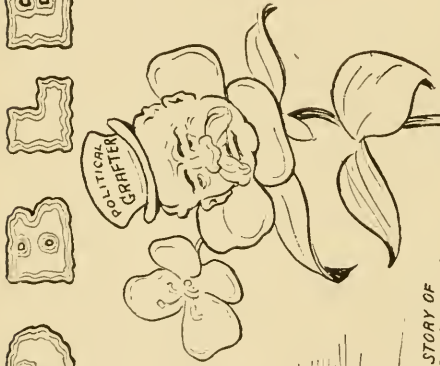
UNION? EUROPE? AMERICA? AFRICA? ASIA? AUSTRALIA? ANTARCTICA? OCEANIA?



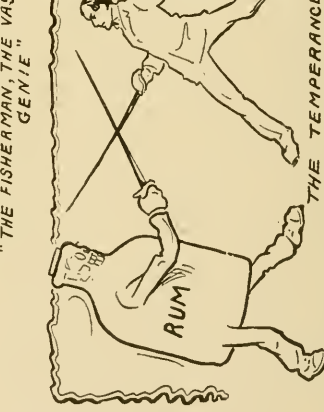
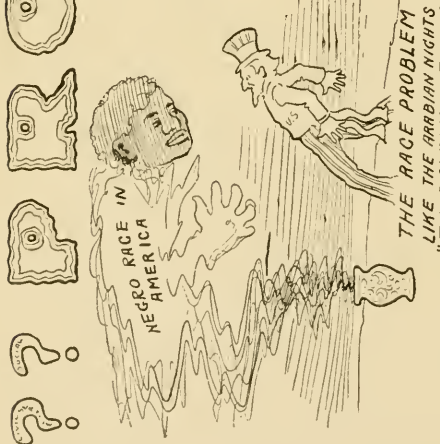
THE IMMIGRATION QUESTION



THE TRUST QUESTION

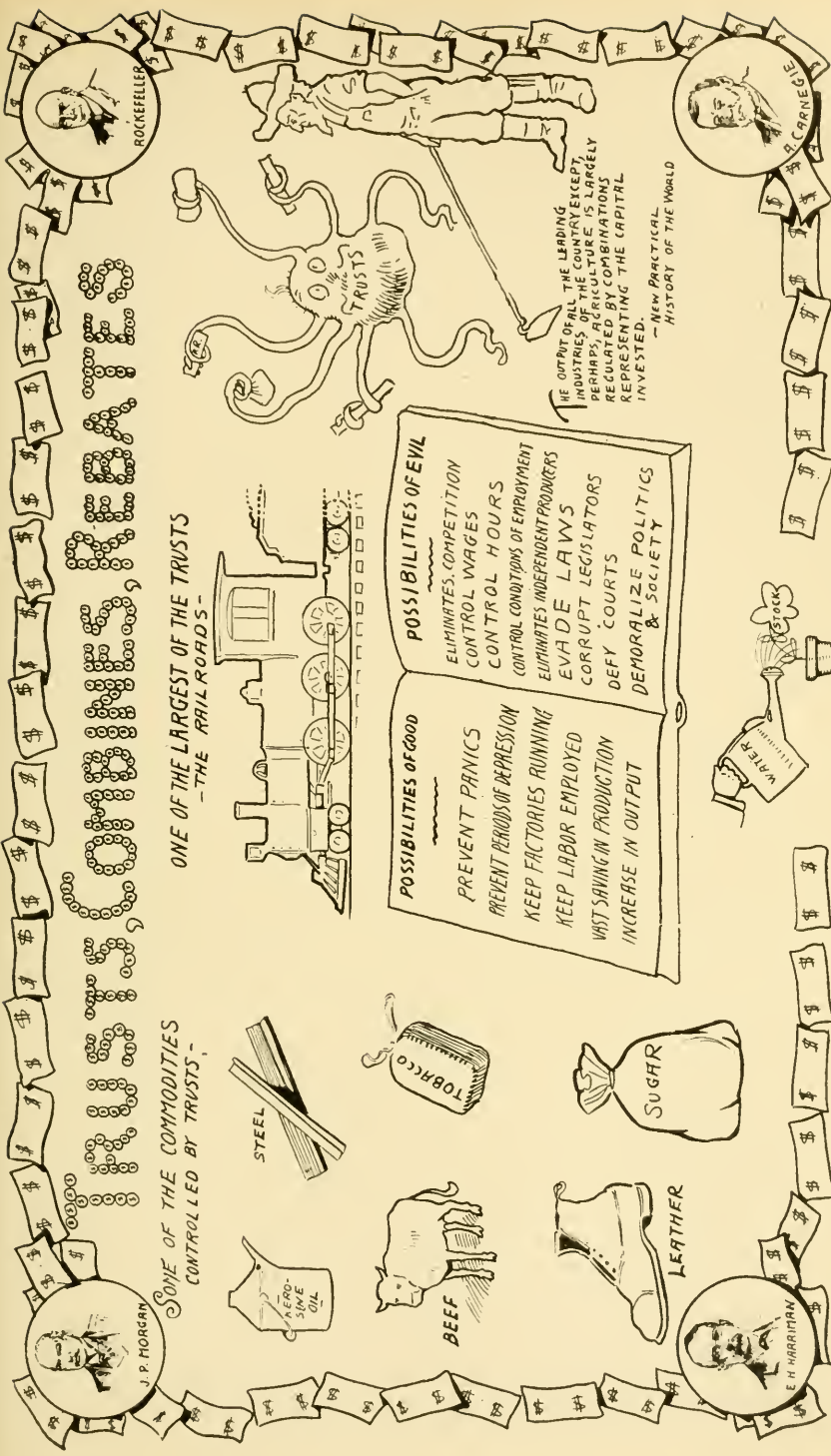


THE AMERICAN CITY



THE RACE PROBLEM

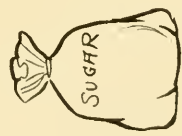
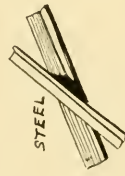
UNION? EUROPE? AMERICA? AFRICA? ASIA? AUSTRALIA? ANTARCTICA? OCEANIA?



Trusts Reveal

ONE OF THE COMMODITIES
CONTROLLED BY TRUSTS -

ONE OF THE LARGEST OF THE TRUSTS
- THE RAILROADS -



POSSIBILITIES OF GOOD

- PREVENT PANICS
- PREVENT PERIODS OF DEPRESSION
- KEEP FACTORIES RUNNING
- KEEP LABOR EMPLOYED
- WAST SAVING IN PRODUCTION
- INCREASE IN OUTPUT

POSSIBILITIES OF EVIL

- ELIMINATES COMPETITION
- CONTROL WAGES
- CONTROL HOURS
- ELIMINATES INDEPENDENT PRODUCERS
- EVADE LAWS
- CORRUPT LEGISLATORS
- DEFY COURTS
- DEMORALIZE POLITICS & SOCIETY

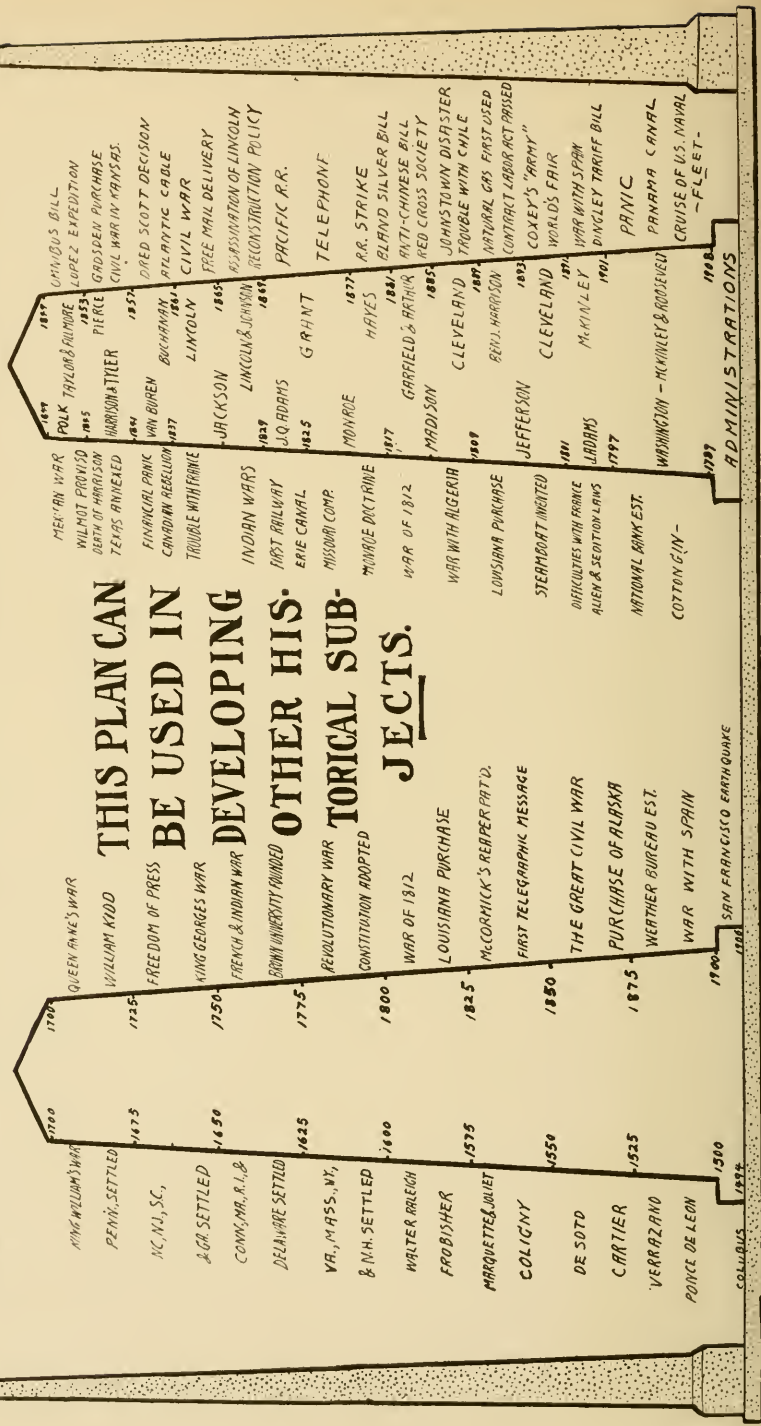


THE OUTPUT OF ALL THE LEADING INDUSTRIES OF THE COUNTRY EXCEPT, PERHAPS, AGRICULTURE IS LARGELY REGULATED BY COMBINATIONS REPRESENTING THE CAPITAL INVESTED.

- NEW PRACTICAL HISTORY OF THE WORLD



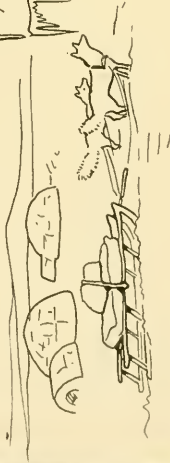
HISTORICAL EXERCISE.



THE FROZEN NORTH

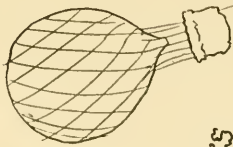


HUNTING
WALRUS

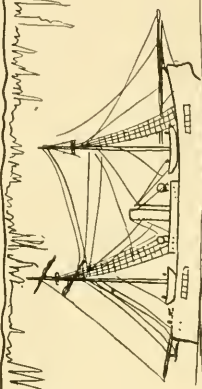


ESKIMAUX SLED & DOGS-

EXPEDITIONS TOWARD THE NORTH POLE			
YEAR	EXPLORER	DEG.	MIN.
1871	CAPT. HALL	82	16
1879	LIEUT. DE LONG	77	15
1882	LIEUT. GREELY	83	24
1891	LIEUT. PEARY	83	24
1895	FRIDTJOF NANSEN	86	14
1900	DUKE D'ABRUZZI	86	33
1904	ANTHONY FIALA	82	13
1906	COMMANDER PEARY	87	6

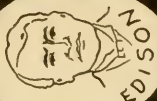


WELLMAN'S
METHOD FOR
REACHING THE
POLE



THE
POLARIS

INVENTIONS

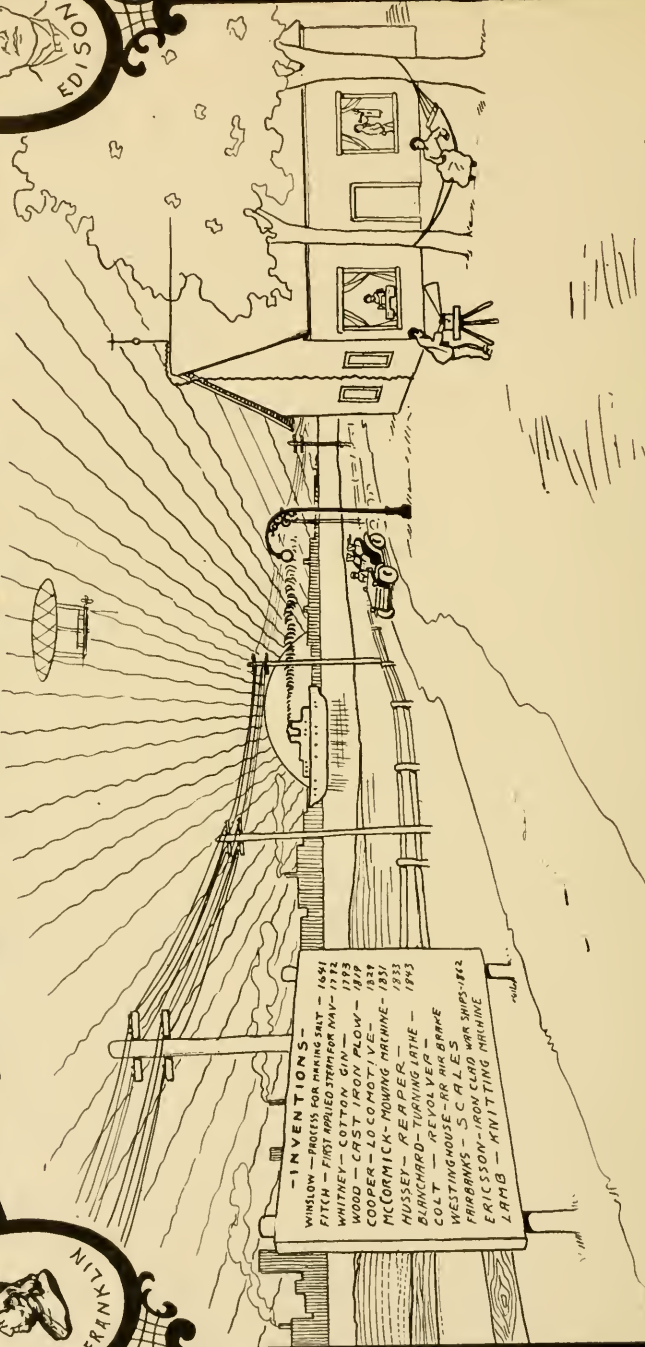


EDISON



FRANK NITTI

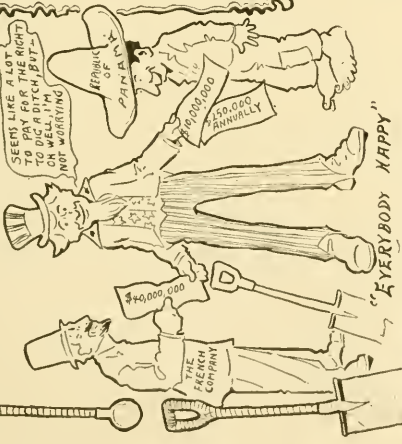
- INVENTIONS—**
- WINSLOW — PROCESS FOR MAKING SATY — 1691
 - FITCH — FIRST APPLIED STEAMER — MAY — 1792
 - WHITNEY — COTTON GIN — 1793
 - WOOD — CAST IRON PLOW — 1819
 - COOPER — LOCOMOTIVE — 1829
 - MCCORMICK — MOWING MACHINE — 1831
 - HUSSEY — REAPER — 1833
 - BURCHARD — TURNING LATHE — 1843
 - COLT — REVOLVER — 1837
 - WRIGHTHOUSE — RR AIR BRAKE
 - FRANKLIN — SCALING SHIPS — 1842
 - ERICSSON — IRON CLAD WAR SHIPS — 1862
 - LAMB — KNITTING MACHINE



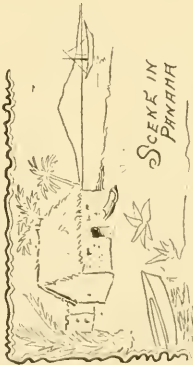
WHAT NINE INVENTIONS ARE SHOWN IN OUR ILLUSTRATION ?
—GIVE NAME OF INVENTOR & DATE—

THE PANAMA CANAL

THE COST OF CONCESSIONS -



"EVERYBODY HAPPY"



COLON

ITEMS OF INTEREST -

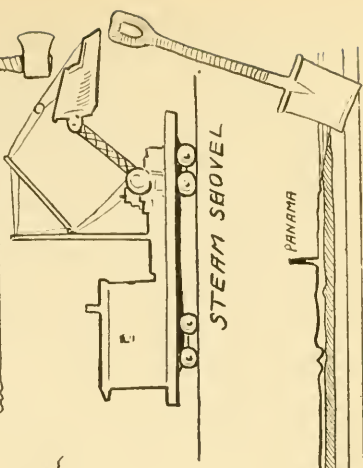
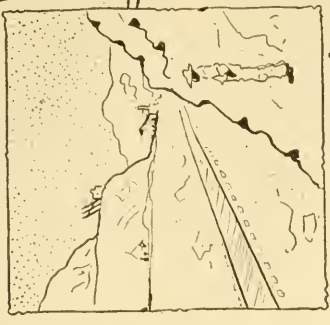
- KING FERDINAND
- KING PHILIP
- GREAT BRITAIN
- VON HUMBOLDT
- HENRY CLAY
- KING OF HOLLAND
- CORNELIUS VANDERBILT
- FERDINAND DE LESSUPS
- PANAMA CANAL COM.
- WALKER COM.
- SPOONER ACT
- ROOSEVELT CANAL COM.



REPUBLIC OF PANAMA
SHOWING ROUTE OF CANAL

SCALE OF MILES
0 20 40 60

CULEBRA



STEPS OF PROGRESS.

EXCELSIOR

OF

PROGRESS



MANUFACTURES

APPLICATION OF ELECTRICITY

LITERATURE

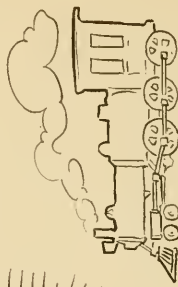
APPLICATION OF STEAM

INVENTIONS

TERRITORIAL EXPANSION

DEVELOPMENT OF COTTON INDUSTRY

RESOURCES OF THE COUNTRY



THE WONDERFUL DEVELOPMENT OF THIS COUNTRY HAS BEEN THE MARVEL OF THE AGE AND IS DUE TO ITS RESOURCES AND THE ENERGY OF ITS PEOPLE.

STEAM
AND
ELECTRICITY
TWO

IMPORTANT FACTORS
IN OUR NATIONAL
GROWTH

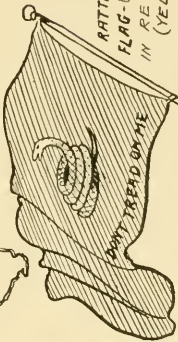
"IT IS THE RAINBOW OF PROMISE THAT THIS NATION SHALL NOT PERISH"

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE AMERICAN FLAG

UNITED STATES

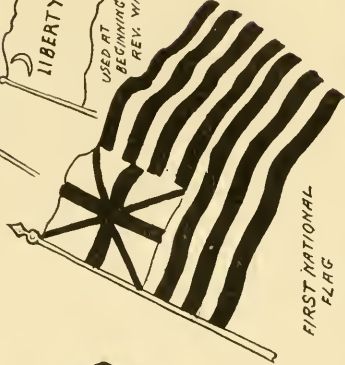


RATTLESNAKE FLAG-USED EARLY IN REV. WAR- (YELLOW)

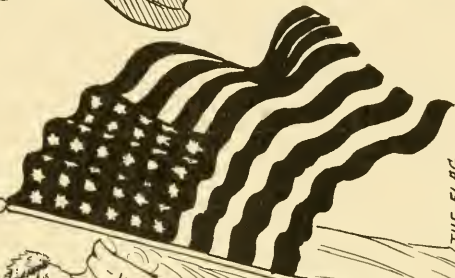


LIBERTY

USED AT BEGINNING OF REV. WAR



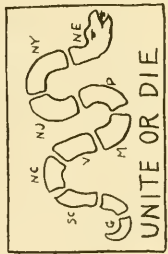
FIRST NATIONAL FLAG



THE FLAG AS IT IS



BUNKER HILL FLAG (BLUE)



EMBLEM USED IN REV. WAR -



COLONIAL FLAG - USED BEFORE THE REV. WAR (RED)



PINE TREE FLAG - USED BY AMERICAN NAVY EARLY IN REV. WAR (WHITE & GREEN)



KEY

FIRST LINE - NICKNAME
SECOND LINE - PLACE OF SETTLEMENT
THIRD LINE - DATE OF SETTLEMENT
FOURTH LINE - BY WHOM SETTLED
FIFTH LINE - DATE OF ADMISSION



FRAUD IN GOVERNMENT

COMMERCE

INDUSTRY

INVENTIVE
GENIUS

POSITION

INTERPERNANCE

CLIMATE

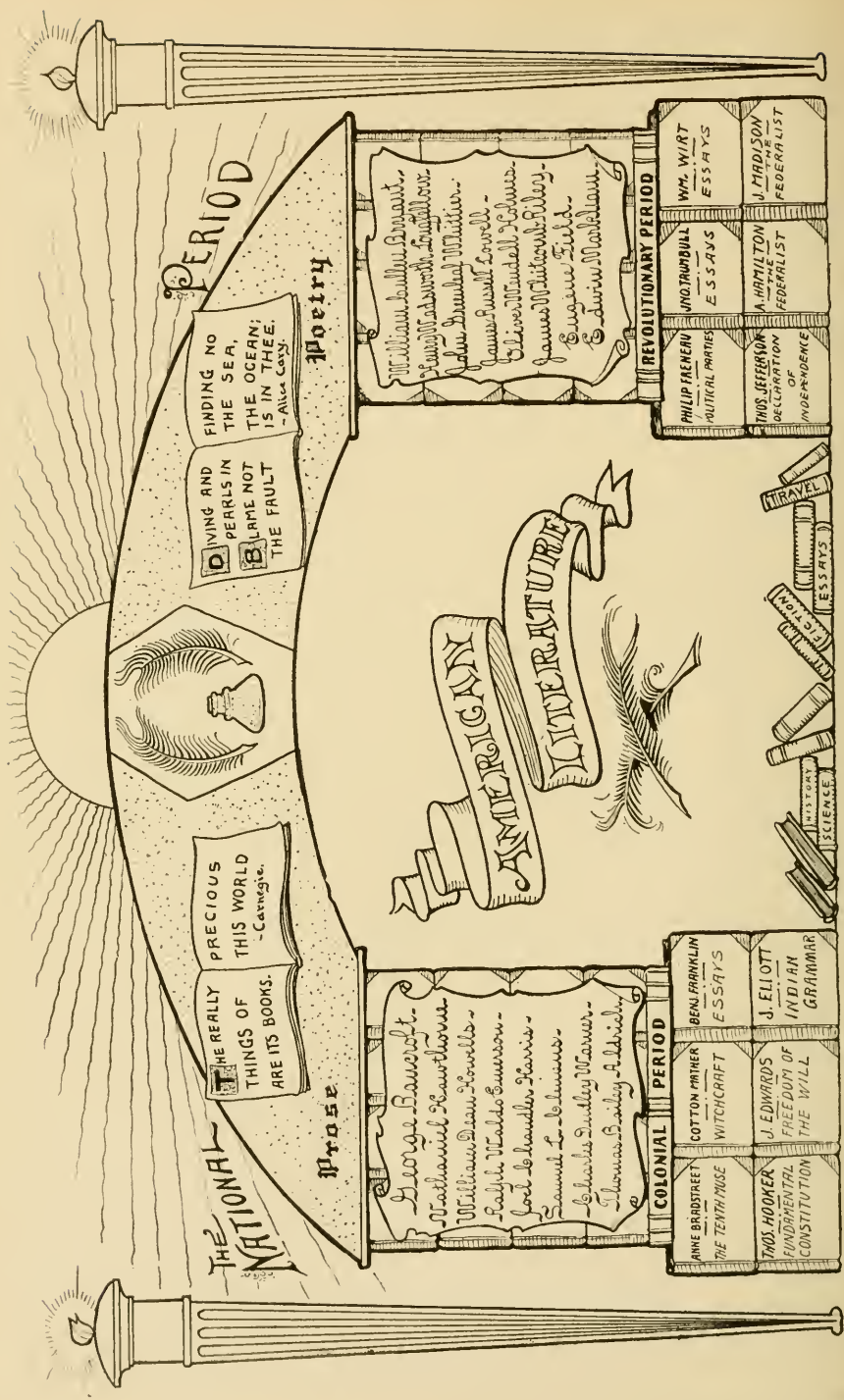
PRODIGITY

RESOURCES

POLITICAL
SYSTEM

INHERITS

THE OUTLOOK



THE NATIONAL PERIOD

THE NATIONAL PERIOD

Prose

George Bancroft.
Nathaniel Hawthorne.
William Dean Howells.
Ralph Waldo Emerson.
Lord Dunsany.
Samuel L. Clemens.
Charles Dudley Warner.
Thomas Bailey Aldrich.

Poetry

William Lulliam Browne.
Edmund Spenser.
John Bunyan.
James Russell Lowell.
Oliver Wendell Holmes.
James Watson.
Eugene Field.
Edwin Markham.

COLONIAL PERIOD

ANNE BRADSTREET.
THE TENTH MUSE.
COTTON MATHER.
WITCHCRAFT.
BENJ. FRANKLIN.
ESSAYS.
J. EDWARDS.
FREE DOM OF THE WILL.
J. ELIOTT.
INDIAN GRAMMAR.

REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD

PHILIP FRENEAU.
POLITICAL PARTIES.
JOHN JAY.
ESSAYS.
THOS. JEFFERSON.
DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.
J. MADISON.
THE FEDERALIST.

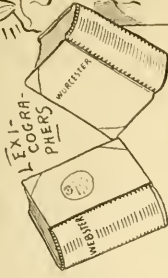
HISTORY.
SCIENCE.
TRAVEL.
ESSAYS.

AMERICANS EMINENT IN LITERATURE, ART AND SCIENCE

JOURNALISTS
BRYANT
GRIFFLEY
BENNETT
PRENTISS

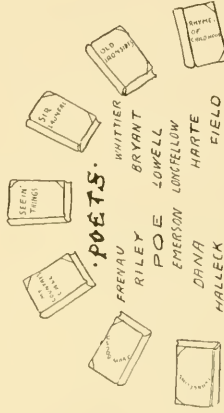
INVENTORS
EDISON
FRANKLIN

WRITERS
CLAY
STANT
REAL
PROMBLE
GREEN
SULLY
ALLSTON



HUMORISTS

LOCKE - BROWN
- SHAW - CLEMENS - AGE -



POETS

PREVAU
RILEY
WHITTIER
BRYANT
POE
LOWELL
EMERSON
LONGFELLOW
HARTE
FIELD
MALLOCK

ORATORS

WEBSTER
HAYNE
SUMNER
CLAY
CALHOUN
BRYAN

SCULPTORS

POWERS
STORY
GREENOUGH
HOSMER
HART



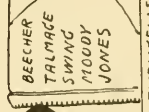
HISTORIANS



METAPHYSICIANS



NATURALISTS



EVANGELISTS



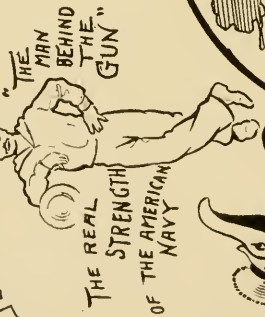
NOVELISTS

FIGHTING BOB'S SPERRY



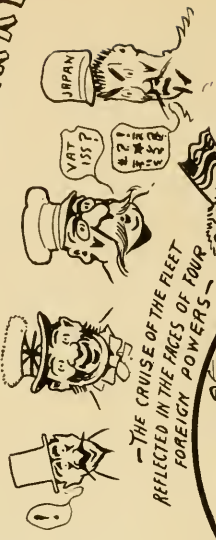
ADMIRAL EVANS

AROUND THE WORLD WITH



"THE MAN BEHIND THE GUN"

THE REAL STRENGTH OF THE AMERICAN NAVY



JAPAN

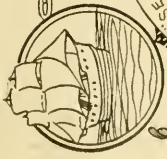
VAT 135?

THE CRUISE OF THE FLEET REFLECTED IN THE FACES OF FOUR FOREIGN POWERS

THE ROUTE OF THE CRUISE



T.R. "DEE-LIGHTED"

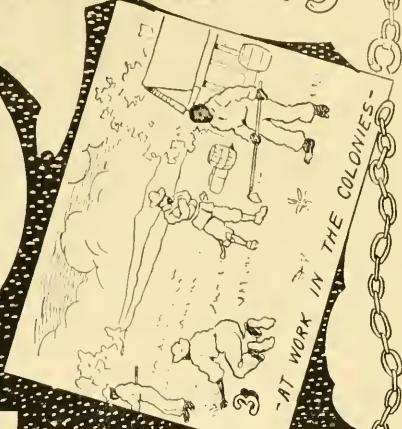
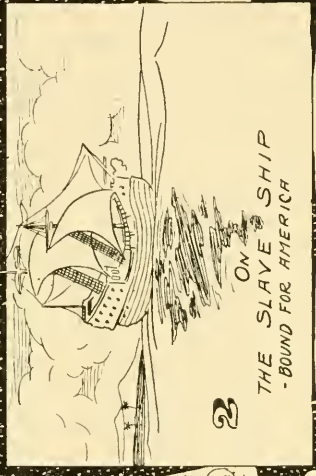


SLAVERY IN THE

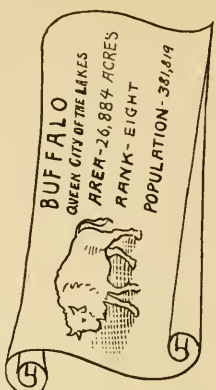
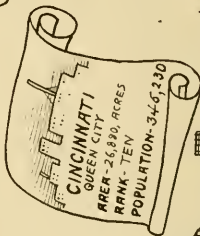
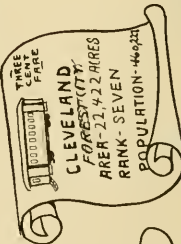
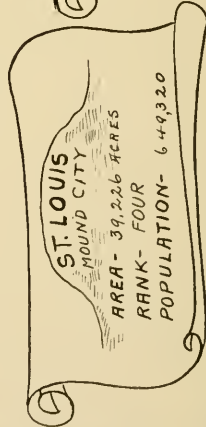
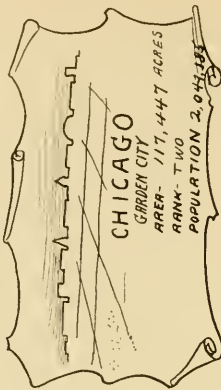
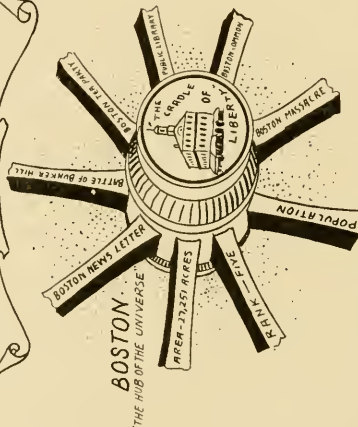
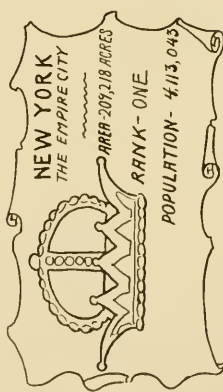
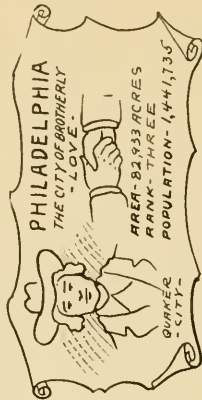
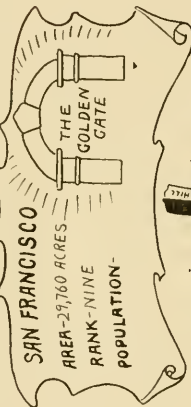
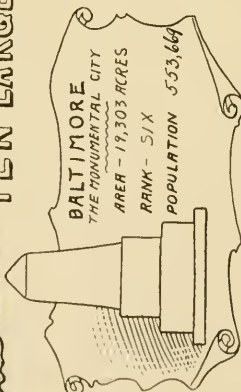
UNITED STATES



- ~EVENTS~
- 1619- SLAVERY INTRODUCED
 - 1688- QUAKERS PROTESTED
 - 1787- PROHIBITED IN NW TERR.
 - 1793- FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW
 - 1808- FOREIGN SLAVE TRADE FORBIDDEN
 - 1820- MISSOURI COMPROMISE
 - 1845- ANNEXATION OF TEXAS
 - 1850- OMNIBUS BILL
 - 1854- KANSAS - NEBRASKA BILL
 - 1857- DRED SCOTT DECISION
 - 1863- EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION
- THE RACE QUESTION OF TO-DAY



TEN LARGE CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES

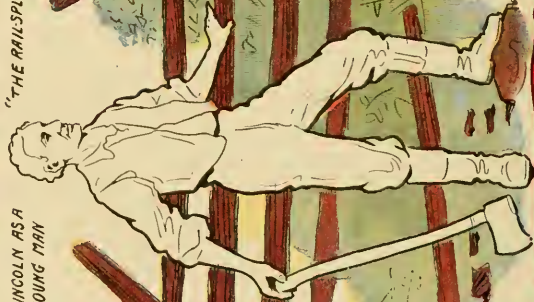


LOWLY BEGINNINGS OF GREAT MEN.



LINCOLN AS A
YOUNG MAN

"THE RAILSPLITTER"



"TALL OAKS FROM LITTLE
ACORNS GROW"

Lowly Beginnings of Great Men

Nothing can be more inspiring to the youthful mind or a greater incentive to effort than a study of our truly great men. Biography is the basis of all historical study.

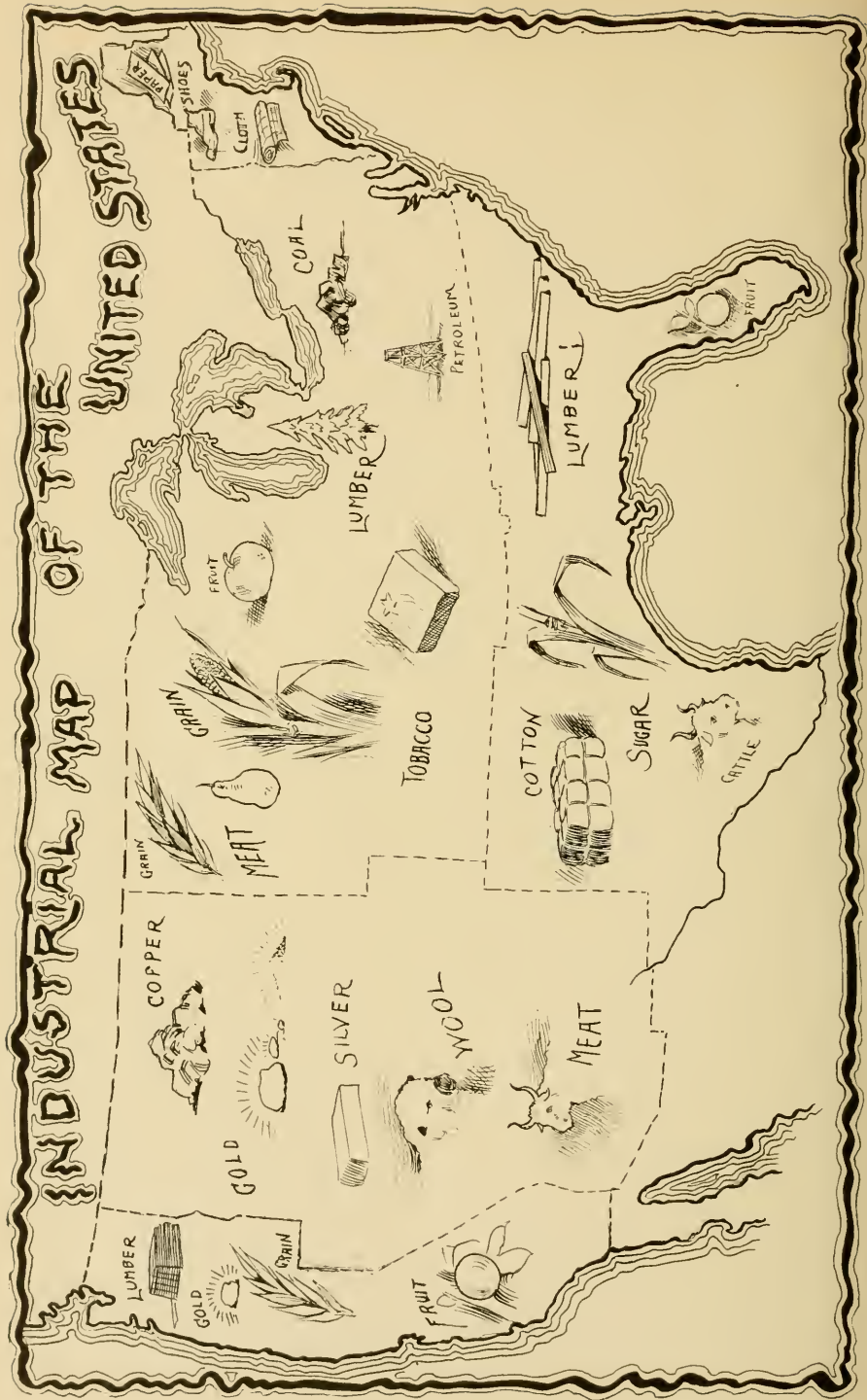
It is the aim of this illustration to set forth in a simple way the possibilities before our American youth and to incite them to emulate the examples of such men and to aspire to the same greatness.

If the student can be incited to great and generous and virtuous deeds by the silent yet potent portrayal of these "Lowly Beginnings" and can be persuaded to study more fully the biographies of our great men and their historical relations, thus becoming familiar with the characters who have given us a place the most exalted among the nations of the earth, our sketch will have accomplished its mission.

We are not so much concerned to make scholars as to bring our boys and girls into a sympathetic knowledge of their environments and to fit them for intelligent citizenship. The timid should be encouraged with the story of Daniel Webster, who received but a few months' schooling and as a boy was too shy to speak a piece in school, yet later stirred the nation with his eloquence.

Many such instructive and inspiring lessons will thus suggest themselves to the thoughtful teacher and devoted mother, and it will prove a satisfaction to feel that we have neglected nothing that might be an inspiration to youthful minds in stimulating their patriotism and developing their character.

The intent of this illustration will be lost if by it the children are not made more patriotic and led to understand more fully the import of citizenship.



EXPLORATION

- FRENCH -
VERAZZANO
CARTIER
LA SALLE
CHAMPLAIN



THE NORSE SHIP
THE CRUITS
PROBISHER
DRAKE



THE FLEET
OF COLUMBUS



THE HALF-MOON

SPINISTACCI
VESPUTCI
DE SOTO
PONCE DE LEON
BALBOA

FIRST ERA ORIGINATION

EXPLORATION - FIRST EXPLORATION TO JAMESTOWN SETTLEMENT
COLONIZATION - JAMESTOWN SETTLEMENT TO KING WILLIAM'S WAR
CONSOLIDATION - KING WILLIAM'S WAR TO THE SECOND CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

COLONIZATION



SPAIN

THE OLDEST COLONY IN THE NEW WORLD - HAYTI -



PLYMOUTH ROCK

"THE BREAKING WAVES DASHED AGAINST ROCK ON THE BEACH OF PLYMOUTH COAST"



SWEDEN

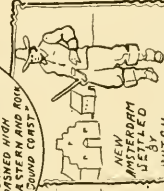
DELAWARE



FRANCE



THE OLDEST COLONY IN CANADA - QUÉBEC

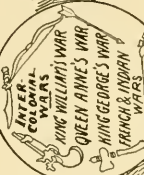


NEW AMSTERDAM WAS LED BY THE DUTCH

"WESTWARD THE STAR OF EMPIRE TAKES ITS WAY"

THE THREE GREAT ERAS OF AMERICAN HISTORY

CONSOLIDATION



INTER-COLONIAL WARS
KING WILLIAM'S WAR
QUEEN ANNE'S WAR
KING GEORGE'S WAR
FRANCE & INDIAN WARS

STAMP ACT

NAVIGATION ACT

WARTS OF ASSIS-TANCE

MUTINY ACT



FIRST CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

"UNITE OR DIE"

"CESAR HAD HIS BRUTUS, CHARLES I HIS CROMWELL, AND GEORGE III -"

SEPARATION



"IN THE NAME OF THE GREAT
JEHOVAH THE GREAT"
CONGRESS

THESE
ARE
THE
TIMES THAT
TRY MEN'S
SOULS

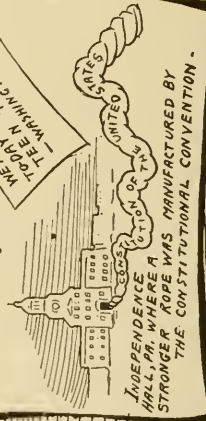
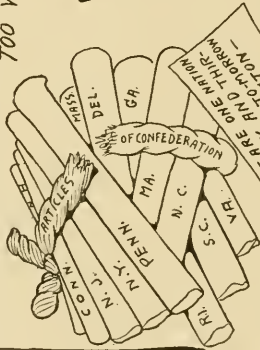
I HAVE
NOT YET
BEGUN TO
FIGHT
- PAUL JONES -

• SECOND ERA • NATIONALIZATION

SEPARATION - SECOND CONTINENTAL
CONGRESS TO SECOND TREATY OF PARIS.
ORGANIZATION - SECOND TREATY
OF PARIS TO WASHINGTON.
FEDERALIZATION - WASHING-
TON TO JACKSON.

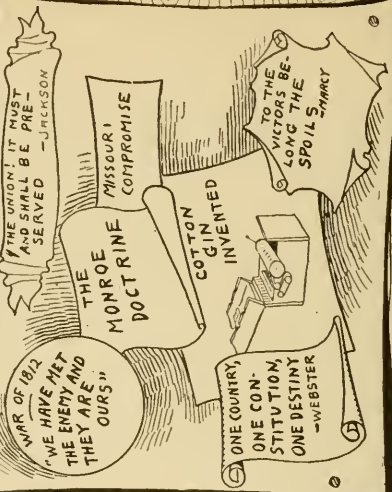
ORGANIZATION

THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION -
TOO WEAK

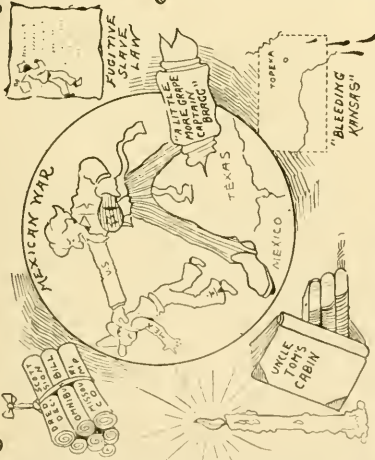


THE THREE GREAT ERAS OF AMERICAN HISTORY

FEDERALIZATION



AGITATION

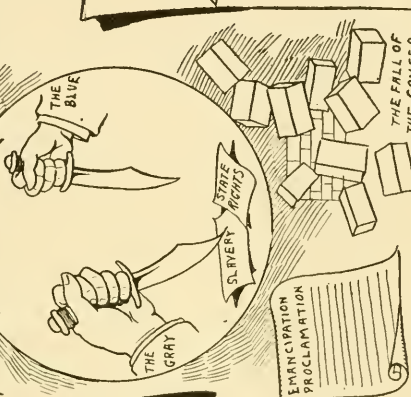


THIRD ERA REFORMATION

AGITATION - JACKSON TO LINCOLN
 EMANCIPATION - LINCOLN TO JOHNSON
 REORGANIZATION - JOHNSON TO ROOSEVELT

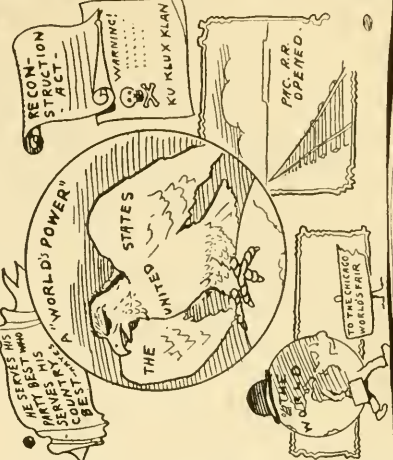
EMANCIPATION

WE SHALL NOBLY SAVE, OR NEARLY LOSE
 THE LAST BEST HOPE OF EARTH - LINCOLN



THE THREE GREAT ERAS OF AMERICAN HISTORY

REORGANIZATION



Additional Exercises

In the preparation of this work more than one thousand prominent educators, including many of the leading history teachers, were consulted and their most practical suggestions solicited. These suggestions have been incorporated in the outlines and exercises which we give you. We believe that a successful teacher can use to advantage the hundreds of exercises here suggested.

Originality in design and selection of material is necessary if the student expects to be greatly benefited. Students should think for themselves and be impressed with the fact that studying history is not **memorizing** something but **understanding** something.

Blackboards

The value of blackboard illustrations is one of the most important features of a teacher's work. A very successful city teacher of fifteen years' experience recently remarked that she had never known a pupil to fail on a written review based on previous illustrative work.

Note Books

Use note books freely. Require every pupil to keep note books. Stimulation of thought on the part of the pupils should be encouraged and excellence of reproduction constantly strived for. "Once writing a copy is worth twice reading it."

Drawings

Drawings require attention to details and results in an accurate knowledge. Much interest can be created by illustrating lessons. In this way the eye will assist the memory in mastering the facts.

Outline Maps

Outline maps should be filled in representing each period studied. The pupil will then see the country develop and the geography and history will be indissolubly linked. This series of maps giving the names and dates will be valuable for reference. The teacher will at all times strive to have the pupils see the place as well as the time of historical occurrences.

Charts

Charts are very helpful in studying history and pupils should be encouraged to prepare them for the permanent use of the school. They will become very much interested in the preparation of lessons to be hung on the wall for display. Such work will not only be valuable to the pupils but will be found very helpful for reference.

Color Work

Insist on the use of colored pencils and colored crayons. They can be supplied at a nominal price and will add variety and insure interest in the work. Such work will naturally lead to water color work and other artistic development.

Queer Queries

Flagging interest can be stimulated by introducing queer queries to spice the recitation and at the same time result in a more comprehensive study of the subject. Pupils should be encouraged to prepare a list of test questions logically arranged.

Outlines

Outlines systematize the matter and are an aid in studying the subject from a variety of books. Pupils should be encouraged to develop systematic outlines. If developed aright they will occasion an industrious study, enliven the recitation period and result in intelligent and accurate students.

Tables

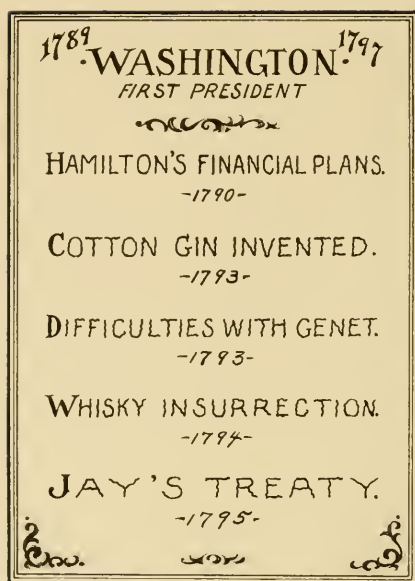
Tables will give practice in condensing material and picking out essentials. When complete they present a good general view of the subject. We have supplied several styles and others can be originated to develop various subjects.

Scrap Books

Every class should prepare a scrap book containing classified historical information, clippings from books, magazines and original writings, embellished with illustrations from books or by the student as the class progresses. This volume, if carefully prepared, will prove the most popular reference book in the library and can be used with profit by succeeding teachers.

Supplementary Reading

Every history class should have access to the **New Practical History of the World** to supplement the text. A good encyclopedia is necessary and the **New Practical Reference Library** will prove invaluable. Never rely wholly on one text. Many texts will result in a critical and inquisitive mind and will arouse the pupils interest and inspire enthusiasm for the study.



Historical Cards

Have your pupils prepare a card for each administration showing five of the most important events. The teacher can hold all the cards and read an event. The pupil that can give the President's name first gets the card and the one securing the most cards wins the game. Each exercise is different since different questions can be asked. The pupils may each take several cards and ask the questions in turn and play for a given time, as ten minutes, or until one pupil secures all of the cards. If it is an advanced class and the teacher desires to emphasize the dates, the teacher can read the facts and have the pupils give the dates of same. A few exercises of this kind will fix definitely in the mind the dates of important events in history.

Every pupil should know five important events of each administration. Few pupils can tell in whose administration we have the Embargo Act, The Purchase of Louisiana, The Omnibus Bill, etc. By simply knowing the administration, it gives us a general idea without the necessity of attempting to fix exact dates.

A simple exercise can be prepared on other periods of American history, on biography, etc. These games will be carried into the homes and much valuable information acquired without direct effort.

A COURSE OF STUDY IN HISTORY.

Based on the New Practical History of the World.

A Few of the Hundreds of Questions Answered in Volume I, Ancient History.

What is history? (4*) How should it be studied? (4)
What are some of the beneficial results derived from such study? (4, 5, 6, 7)

Over what period of time does Ancient History extend? (12) What nations are involved in the study of Ancient History? Of these, which one still exists as an independent sovereignty? (23)

How does the civilization of these ancient nations compare with our own? With that of semi-civilized tribes of to-day?

What is the beginning of Medieval and Modern History? (12)

When, according to geologists and scientists, did man first appear, and where? (13)

What was the duration of the ice age? (13)

How do you account for the difference in size, color, shape of skull and temperament of the various races? (15)

Name the four divisions of the human race and describe each. (15)

What traits render the Ethiopian an easy prey to slavery? (15)

What was the size of Ancient Egypt? (27) Which two of our states comprise an area of similar size? (27)

* The numbers indicate the pages on which the answers are found.

What was its location? (27) Why would not Egypt have been possible of habitation, but for the Nile? (28)

Was irrigation, such as is now in use in many of our Western States, known to and employed by the early Egyptians? (28)

Why did the Egyptians worship the Nile as a god? (28)

Tell of the peculiar beliefs entertained by early Egyptians as to the origin of man. (29)

From what, according to the Egyptian belief, did bad men, ferocious beasts and poisonous plants emanate? (29)

For how many years were 100,000 men engaged in building the Great Pyramid? (33) In magnitude, how does our Panama Canal compare with it?

What led to embalming? What was done to prevent the soul of the embalmed from wandering over the earth? (47)

What excellent advice was given the youth of Egypt in manners and morals? (53) To whom are we indebted for the division of time into days, months, etc.? (60)

Why were the Pyramids of Egypt built on the west side of the Nile? (63)

How and from what did the Ancient Egyptians make paper? (72)

Were the early Egyptians as skilled in the manufacture of glass as modern artisans? (73)

What unique and effective way was used in quarrying to split rocks? (75)

How does the original Chinese Empire compare in size with the United States? (79)

In what way have the almost impassable mountains of China proper handicapped its people? (80)

Under what ruler was the Great Wall built, and what honor was conferred on him for this accomplishment?

From whom have we derived the system of competitive examinations in the Civil Service? (82)

When did the Chinese invent printing? (83)

What were the three chief religions of China? What was the creed of each? Which is the most widely accepted? (85-86)

What is the chief end in view of Chinese education? (87)

What was characteristic of the early literature of India? (91)

Describe the beliefs of Brahmanism. (93) When did Buddhism gain ascendancy over Brahmanism? (94)

In what respect is the teaching of Buddha similar to that of Christ? (94)

Compare the civilization of China and India.

What excellent laws were in vogue in Babylonia? How do they compare with our own? (104)

In what manner was the capture of Babylonia by Cyrus the Great similar to that of the Hessians at Trenton by Washington? (106)

Describe the wonderful career of Cyrus. How did he escape the death meted out for him by his evil grandfather? Why did he save the life of Croesus? (108-109)

How did Darius win a kingship by the neighing of a horse? (111)

Why were the Jews held in captivity by Cyrus allowed to return to Jerusalem to rebuild their Temple? (116)

In what respect was the education given a Persian boy superior to our own? (118)

Why did the Persians refuse to engage in business? (119)

To what ancient people are we indebted for the division of the days into hours, the prediction of eclipses, etc.? (119)

Which is the larger in area, Palestine or Virginia?
Why is Palestine sometimes called "Land of Canaan"? (123)

Tell of the life and accomplishments of Moses. (127)

What was accomplished during the reign of David?
(129-131)

From what did Solomon obtain his great wealth? What
were the results of his reign? (131-132)

What is remarkable about the history of the Jews?
(136)

What can you say of Hebrew literature, and in what
did it excel? (137)

How was education carried on by the Hebrews? Why
was music and dancing included? When was attendance
at school made compulsory? How many pupils were
assigned to one teacher? Why were teachers held in greater
respect than parents? (140)

What book advised that "Children should be punished
with one hand and caressed with two"? (141)

Why were the Phœnicians good sailors? (144)

What people were first to make use of the alphabet? (145)

How was Ancient Greece divided? (152)

In what way did nature protect the Greeks from falling
into habits of idleness and listlessness? (154)

What was the statue of Venus de Milo, and where was
it found? (155)

With which state does Greece compare in size? In
latitude? (155)

What are some of the remarkable accomplishments
credited to Hercules? (159)

When and at what place do we have a record of the
first contest for beauty among women? (165-166)

Who was Helen of Troy? How was she won by Paris? To what bitter war did this lead? (167)

By what novel strategy was Troy captured by the Greeks? (169)

How did Ulysses win back his home and wife after an absence of twenty years? (170)

How did the Greeks treat their slaves? (171)

What three classes of people made up the population of Sparta? (179)

Why were heiresses compelled to marry men of small means in Sparta? (180)

Describe the Spartan Assembly. In what way did it resemble our Congress? Differ from it? What was the advantage of the rule curtailing speeches? Would this be advantageous if applied to our own law makers? (182-183)

In what ancient country were men compelled to marry and then could only see their wives by stealth or by permission from the state? (185)

In what country were all males required to undergo daily for more than fifty years a severe drill to fit them for military duty? (185)

How did the Spartans dispose of their incurably sick or deformed children? Why? (186)

Why were Draco's laws said to be written in blood? (190)

How did the corn crop of an Athenian determine his class of citizenship? (192)

When, where and by whom was the bankrupt law originated? (193)

Would Solon make a good law maker or executive for us to-day? (193)

By whom was the first library established in Greece? (195)

Describe the manner in which a citizen who had become obnoxious could be ostracised from Athens. For what period? Results. (198)

Describe the battle of Marathon and the successful stratagem of Miltiades. (204)

How many soldiers composed the army of Xerxes? Is this a larger number than were engaged on both sides in the Civil War? (207)

What temple erected more than 400 years B. C. is still standing? (224)

How was a musical education considered in the time of Pericles? (230)

What traits of character contributed to the greatness of Pericles? (230)

By whom and when was the system of paying jurors, legislators and civil officers inaugurated? (233)

How were art, literature and philosophy advanced by Pericles, and to what extent is his fame enriched by these? (234)

What were the drastic and unfortunate terms of peace exacted of Athens by the Spartans? (255)

How long did the rule of the Thirty Tyrants continue? (258)

Describe the character and conquests of Alexander the Great. (268)

What measures did he adopt to consolidate into one empire the conquered nations? (272)

When did the political life of Greece end? (277)

Note the simplicity of our illustrations showing the three orders of Greek architecture, and reproduce the sketches. (323-325)

See our splendid study of Greek literature. (349)

Make a drawing of the Acropolis and neighboring points of interest. (453)

**A Few of the Hundreds of Questions Answered in
Volume II, Ancient History.**

What is strikingly similar in the Rome of to-day and the Rome of 750 B. C.? (4)

Which has the larger area, Italy or Colorado? Italy or your own state?

Who were the Etruscans? When and where did they live? Of what were they particularly fond? (5)

What two brothers according to legendary history were thrown into the Tiber to be drowned, but were rescued and founded Rome? (9)

What novel means is Romulus credited with in his effort to populate Rome? Who were the Sabine women? (10)

Name the five rights possessed by the patricians of Rome. Are the rights still in vogue? (11)

What were the duties and powers of the Roman Senate? Of Roman kings? (13)

What great undertaking was begun and completed during the reign of Tarquin, the remains of which are still to be seen? (16)

Which of the early Roman kings originated the taking of a census? (18)

How did an insult to Lucretia terminate the government of Rome by kings? (19)

Who took the place of the deposed kings, for what term elected, by whom and with what powers invested? (22)

How was slavery established in Rome? (23)

What action was taken by the plebeians resembling a modern strike? (24)

Who was Cincinnatus and for what is he famous? What American emulated his example? (27)

How was theft punishable under the law laid down in the Twelve Tables? Arson? Murder? Witchcraft? Treason? (31)

How was the power to veto brought about? (32)

When was the first paid or standing army organized? (36)

How and from whom was Rome saved by the cackling of geese? (37)

Describe the restrictions placed upon the use of public lands. (41)

What battle took place at the foot of Mt. Vesuvius? (44)

What general routed the Roman army because of his use of elephants in battle? (45)

In what respect is our homestead law similar to the giving away of arable lands in Rome? In what does it differ? (50)

What was a legion? Of how many men was it composed? (51)

Describe the military drill of the Roman army and compare it with our own. (52)

Describe the Appian Way. (55)

In what strenuous way did the Romans build a navy and train its men, and with what results? (60)

What general secured a trophy of a peck of gold rings taken from the fingers of slain soldiers? (65)

What led to the suicide of Hannibal? (69)

Was he in your opinion a successful man? Was he great?

Compare the powers of the Senate of Ancient Rome with that of the United States. (75)

In what way could a Roman citizen become a land owner? (78) In what respect is this similar to our homestead laws?

Whose oratory proved mightier than the sword? (88)

Give clearly three causes which led to the downfall of the Roman republic. (Chap. III)

To what extent was slavery common among the Romans?

How does the treatment accorded the slaves of the Romans compare with that given to the Helots? How many Servile insurrections took place, and what were the results of each? (80)

Compare in character and accomplishments Julius Caesar and Alexander the Great. (Chap. III)

What were the various positions and offices filled by Caesar? (88)

What is characteristic of Caesar's military operations? (91-92-93)

How do they compare with Napoleon's? With Grant's?

What royal title was first applied to Caesar? (94)

What were some of his conspicuous reforms? (95)

When, how and by whom was Caesar murdered, and for what reason? (95-96)

What Roman emperor's character was completely changed by sickness, causing him to throw all prisoners in Rome to the wild beasts? (112)

Who was the first ruler to persecute the Christians, and why did he do it? (115)

What was the extent of the Roman Empire in A. D. 117? (See map opp. page 120)

When and by whom was the first college yell given? (125)

What river was turned from its course and used for the burial place of Alaric, and why? (134)

How were the Greeks regarded by the Romans, and the characteristics of the Romans by the Greeks? (148)

What was the foundation of Roman character? (148)

Who was the Roman god of light? Of war? Of wine? (152)

What led to the worship of fire by the Romans? (153)

What was the chief aim of Roman education? (159)

To what age was the child educated in the home by its mother? Was the Roman housewife treated as the equal or the slave of her husband? (160) What emperor exempted teachers from paying taxes or performing public duties? (162)

In what respect does Roman architecture differ from that of Greece? (173)

Describe the Pantheon at Rome. In size and magnificence, how does it compare with your state capitol building? (176)

How long was Rome a kingdom? How long a republic? How long an empire? What change was brought about in the government of the provinces by the national change to an imperial form of government? Was that change beneficial? (Chap. V)

What was the seating capacity of the Coliseum? How does this compare with the seating capacity of the largest hall in your community? (178)

Describe the waterworks of Rome. From what remarkable distances was water brought? (181)

Who is regarded as the father of Roman poetry? (195)

For what was Cicero famous? (201) Which are his most noted orations? (205)

How did Julius Caesar rank as a writer? What was his style? (205)

When did Horace live? How is he regarded in Roman literature? (222)

At what age were Roman girls commonly married? At what early age did they become what we term "old maids"? (250).

Did the Roman girl have anything to do with the choosing of a husband? (250)

Describe a Roman wedding ceremony. (251) When did the wedding tour originate? (252)

Describe the style of wearing and dressing the hair in early Rome. (256)

What great attention was bestowed upon the complexion by the Roman ladies? Of what were their mirrors made? (257)

Describe the Roman home. How were the rooms arranged and how decorated? (257-258)

Of what did breakfast consist? Luncheon? Dinner? (260)

What places would you wish to visit in Rome to-day, and what evidences of the early greatness of the city would you expect to see? (Chap. VIII)

What preparations were made for burial by the Romans? (263) Describe their funeral rites. (264) Was cremation practiced? (265)

Describe the Vatican. When did popes first use it as their residence? (289)

What belief was entertained by the early Germans regarding the beginning of the world? (302-303)

What effect upon the Romans did their luxurious living have in their struggle with the Germans? (313)

Why was the introduction and spread of Christianity so violently opposed by the Romans in authority? (333-334)

What were some of the cruel and horrible means of punishing Christians which were adopted and executed by Nero? (334-335)

What good features can you find in the Mohammedan religion? What bad features? (Chap. XII)

**A Few of the Hundreds of Questions Answered in
Volume I, Medieval and Modern History.**

What is the full meaning of history? (3)

What period of time is covered by medieval and modern history? (5)

Describe the geographical extent of the Roman empire about 400 A. D. (16)

Describe the social and political character of this empire. (16-17)

Name seven Germanic tribes which overran the western portion of the empire. (17-20)

What circumstances and events favored the development of the papal power? (23-24)

Give an account of Clovis and his work. (19-20)

How did Charlemagne secure the imperial crown? (26-27)

What was the extent of Charlemagne's empire? (28)

What did Charles do for education? (30)

What permanent progress in civilization was made by Charlemagne? (31-32)

Why was Louis the Pious crowned the second time; what effect did the incident have upon the growth of the papal power? (37)

Why was it necessary to make such a division of land as that made at Verdun? (42-44 and footnote)

What were the character and life of the Vikings? (45-48)

When was the darkest hour of the Middle Ages, and what caused it? (49)

Who was the first king of France, and how did he secure the title? (50)

How did Rollo, the Viking, become the founder of Normandy? (52)

How did the German crown become elective? (54-55)

What was the "Middle Kingdom"? Give its origin. (43, 56-57)

Name and describe the two earliest races of the British Isles. (64-66) Why and when did the Romans withdraw from Britain? (68-69)

Why did the British invite their enemies, the Jutes, to invade the Island? (70)

What is the origin and meaning of the name England? (71)

Name five important achievements of Alfred the Great. (72)

Who was Canute? Describe the extent of his empire. (74 and map)

What were the contributions of Augustine and St. Dunstan, respectively, to English development? (78-79)

Name the first two English literary geniuses and describe their respective works. (80-81)

Who founded the Holy Roman Empire, and what territory did it comprise? (86-87)

What condition in the Church called forth the Cluny reform movement? (92-93)

What were the issue and result of the controversy between Henry IV and Gregory VII? (94-97)

What settlement was reached at the Concordat of Worms? (98)

How was the papal power demonstrated by Innocent III? (101)

Mention two important achievements of Rudolf of Hapsburg. (109-110)

In what political condition did the Hohenstaufen line leave Germany and Italy? (114-115)

How was England saved from the anarchy of feudalism? (121-122)

For what equivalent was homage given, and what personal relation did it establish? (122-123)

Designate four social classes of a feudal family. (126)

How was a feudal army organized? Compare it with a modern army. (132)

How did chivalry affect personal character? (136)

What conditions caused the decline of chivalry? (140-141)

What influence was exerted upon monasticism by the Benedictines? (147-148)

What monastic reform originated at Cluny? (150-151)

Mention two respects in which the Dominicans and Franciscans differed from the other orders. (152-156)

Name three distinct motives which aided in bringing on the Crusades. (167)

How did the first crusaders show an unchristian spirit at the capture of Jerusalem? (174-175)

What were the political results of the First Crusade? (175-176)

Name three orders of knighthood which grew out of the Crusades. (177-179)

Did the Crusades accomplish their intended purpose? (191) Were the Crusades beneficial to Europe? (191-194)

For what was Thomas à Becket murdered? (206)

What place in the English constitution is occupied by Magna Charta? (208)

Name three great battles of the Hundred Years' War in France. (211)

What part did Joan of Arc play in the success of the Hundred Years' War? (212-213)

How was England's first labor war settled? (214-215)

What were the teachings of John Wycliff, and what was the extent of his influence? (215-217)

What development took place in the House of Commons during the Hundred Years' War? (217-218)

Name a representative English poet of the common people and one of the upper class, who lived in the fourteenth century. (220-222)

How did Hugh Capet's reign illustrate the evils of feudalism? (227-229)

How was the unity of France furthered under Philip II? (234-236)

What did the States-General of France comprise, and what power did it have? (241-242)

How did Charles VII maintain his power as against nobles and common people? (249-250)

What states were united to form modern Spain? (254-256 and map)

Why is the story of the Swiss struggle for freedom especially interesting to Americans? (260-262)

How did the Vikings found the Russian Empire? (265-268)

Compare the Seljuk and Ottoman Turks in the following respects: (1) Time of founding empire. (2) Territory occupied. (3) Epoch-making influence. (165-167; 268-269)

Of what did medieval education consist? (276-277)

What use did the scholastics make of reason? (278)

Show how the medieval university grew up out of efforts to increase learning. (285-287)

How did Petrarch and Boccaccio aid the revival of ancient learning? (294-296)

What part did the Vatican play in the humanistic revival? (298)

Would printing have been so useful or so greatly appreciated a century earlier had it been invented then? (299-300)

In what does the chief value of Dante's Divine Comedy consist? (317-320)

What English poets have drawn inspiration from the Decameron? (324-325)

What noted king became famous as a troubadour? (332-333)

How did the literature of the Norman-French differ from the Provençal? (334-335)

What was the literary and political effect of Don Quixote? (341)

What use did the medieval church make of the drama? (343)

What are the chief elements of a Gothic cathedral? (351)

What were the work and influence of Brunelleschi in architecture? (353-354)

In what ways did Michelangelo contribute to the Italian Renaissance? (360-362)

By what paintings is Raphael best known? (368)

What difficulties attended the carrying on of commerce in the early Middle Ages? (376-377)

Define the political and commercial influence of guilds. (380)

What part was played by the Third Estate in medieval life? (381-382)

What political and economic service was rendered Germany by the Hanseatic League? (384-387)

Point out four trade routes by which oriental commerce was carried on in medieval times? (387-388 and map)

To what important discoveries did the investigations of Prince Henry the Navigator lead? (391-393)

What was Columbus' chief incentive to make a voyage of discovery? (394) What were the commercial results of the discovery of oceanic routes? (401)

What social changes followed the establishment of commerce? (402-403)

How was the ancient doctrine of indulgences abused by Tetzel? (411-412)

Against what were Luther's ninety-five theses directed? (415-416)

What influence had Luther's work on the German language? (425)

How did the peace of Augsburg settle the religious question for Germany? (433-434)

What occasion led to England's adoption of the Reformation? (449-452)

What distinguished service did Ignatius Loyola render the religious world? (466-468)

Show how the crushing of feudalism is illustrated in the death of Charles the Bold. (483-484)

How was the character of Catherine de Medici shown in the massacre of St. Bartholomew? (502-503)

On what grounds may Henry IV of France be justly called the Great? (506-507)

Why did Richelieu, a Catholic cardinal and statesman, support the Protestants in the Thirty Years' War? (517)

What was the effect of the Wars of the Roses upon English royal power? (535)

Henry VII's foreign influence and diplomatic skill were shown by marriage alliances formed. Name them. (538-539)

On what basis did the Catholics claim the crown of England for Mary Queen of Scots? (562)

Describe the loss sustained by Catholicism in the defeat of the Spanish Armada. (568-573)

Show how the study of Shakespeare is necessary to an appreciation of the Elizabethan Age. (586-588)

Against what claim of Charles I was the Petition of Rights directed? (606-607)

Show how the Commonwealth in England was both a political and religious triumph. (629)

Why did the Florentine populace seek Savonarola as their leader? Why was he condemned? (660-663)

What were the final steps in the formation of modern Spain? (668-671)

How did the treaty of Westphalia affect Germany? The Holy Roman Empire? Sweden? Switzerland, Netherlands and Portugal? (721-722)

What was the Long Parliament? (613) The Rump Parliament? (628) The Barebones Parliament? (Vol. II, 59-61)

A Few of the Hundreds of Questions Answered in Volume II, Medieval and Modern History.

What facts justified the name "Golden Age" for the reign of Louis XIV? (11-12)

Why did the English Commonwealth fail? (71)

What caused the "Peaceful Revolution"? (108-112)

How did the bill of rights, signed by William III, affect the English constitution? (121-122)

What effect had the works of Voltaire, Rousseau and other writers of the time upon the stability of French society? (162-166)

Compare the English cabinet with that of the United States. (184-185) How did William Pitt illustrate the proverb, "Honesty is the best policy"? (191-193; 194-195)

For what purpose was the Stamp Act passed? On what ground was it resisted? Why was it repealed? (201-205)

Why is the battle of Saratoga considered the turning point of the American Revolution? (213-214)

What changes in religious and literary standards are exemplified in John Wesley and David Garrick, respectively? (220-222)

How did the duchy of Prussia become the Prussian kingdom? (235)

What policy of Peter the Great gave rise to the "Eastern Question"? (241-242)

What purpose led Peter the Great to form a coalition against Sweden? (244)

What was the effect upon Sweden and Russia of the war between Charles XII and Peter the Great? (247)

What did Frederick the Great have at stake in the Seven Years' War? The result? (252-253)

What excuse was offered for the first partition of Poland? Who profited by it? (255-256)

How many constitutions did France have within the period of the revolution? (278)

What was the significance of the fall of the Bastille? (281-282) What was the effect of the King's attempted flight upon the situation at Paris? (290-291)

Describe the methods of the Committee of Public Safety? (309-311)

By what step did Napoleon come to be ruler of France? (329-330)

Upon what principle did the Congress of Vienna base its work? (369-370)

How did the Napoleonic wars with England lead to the American war of 1812? (390)

Define the romanticism of Burns, Wadsworth and other writers of their time. (393-394)

How was Poland eliminated from the map of Europe? (397-399)

When and how was the Holy Roman Empire brought to an end? (422-423)

How were the "rotten boroughs" eliminated from representation in the English Parliament? (445-447)

What reform in the postal service was adopted in England in 1840? (457-458)

By what steps did Louis Napoleon become Napoleon III? (488-489)

What was the effect upon Germany and France, respectively, of the Franco-German war? (504)

How are the legislative, executive and judicial powers of the new German empire exercised? (528-532)

What is the relation of Hungary to the Austro-Hungarian empire? (549-550)

How did the Franco-German war aid in the unification of Italy? (568)

How are the legislative, executive and judicial powers exercised in united Italy? (568-570)

What status was given the "Eastern Question" by the Congress of Berlin? (582)

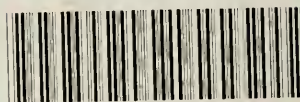
What change was made in South African affairs by the second Boer war? (614-615)

In what respects does the Victorian Age of literature differ from the Elizabethan? (I, 582-588; II, 617-621)

What was the argument in favor of Chamberlain's tariff policy and what was the ground of the opposition? (626-627)

What was the effect upon Japan and Russia, respectively, of the treaty of Portsmouth? (693-694)

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